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Regd. No. B. 7065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 247 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Military To Patrol The City

Arson And Looting On Large Scale

Latest Riot News

Assaults, Looting & Arson

After 9 p.m. on Sunday a regular battle between two sections of Hindus and Muslims took place at Koliwada, Mandvi. A menacing Hindu mob, several hundred strong, attacked the Mosque situated in that area, and resorted to stone-throwing at the residents in that locality.

On receipt of information Deputy Commissioners U'ren and Reynolds, rushed to the place with an armed guard and the crowd turned their attention to the police, and attacked them with stones. The Police opened fire and the crowd dispersed. Four persons received bullet wounds.

MARWARI'S SHOP LOOTED.

Shortly afterwards, a mob of Muslims broke open a Marwari's shop on Nishanpada Road and looted the shop. All the rooms in that chawl were broken into, and property, including silver and gold ornaments, were removed. The police rushed to the scene with an armed guard and the mob attacked the police, who had to open fire. Even after the firing, the looting continued for some time. The police have arrested 17 Muslims in this connection and some stolen property has been recovered.

FIRING AT KAMATIPURA.

At about 10 p.m. some Hindus set fire to a Muslim house at Kamatipura Second Lane. The Fire Brigade and the police rushed to the place who opened fire and the crowd dispersed. The number of injured through bullet-wounds is not known. The Fire Brigade put out the fire.

DUNCAN ROAD OUTRAGE.

Some Pathans entered into a building on Duncan Road, late at night, and looted the whole building and assaulted some people. By the time the police arrived on the scene, the Pathans had disappeared.

COAL SHOP BROKEN OPEN

At midnight some Hindu hooligans broke open a Muslim's coal shop on the Kandewadi Road and put the contents from several coal bags just in the centre of the road and set fire to it. The blaze was so high that it threatened to spread to a big chawl adjacent. The timely arrival of the Fire Brigade checked the progress of the fire, which was put out within five minutes.

10 arrests were made at Koli-

(Continued on Page 7)

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

BOMBAY, October 18.

The Director of Information, Bombay Government has issued the following communique:—

As the result of a visit to Bombay on Sunday by His Excellency the Governor and the Home Member and a full enquiry on the spot, the Governor-in-Council wishes to assure the public that the police have the situation well in hand without calling for further police reserves from the mofussil or for military aid. In order, however, to assist in the more rapid restoration of public confidence daily military patrols have been arranged.

Negotiations between the leaders of the two communities continue and it is hoped that these will be successful at a very early date.

H. E. the Governor and the Home Member left for Poona by the Deccan Queen.

Police Open Fire Three Times: Mavalis Rounded Up

GOVERNOR HAS LOOK ROUND IN CITY

Pitched Battles: Katha Bazaar, Kamatipura And Ghorapdeo, Storm Centres On Sunday

Bombay, Sunday

Despite the presence of a detachment of Military force in the City on Sunday, which paraded the streets in motor lorries for a couple of hours the riot situation has not in any way improved.

After nightfall, pitched battles between mobs of both the communities, looting of shops and setting fire to buildings continued to be the feature of the day's incidents.

The city police force, which has been augmented by the District police, found it practically impossible to cope with the situation that developed from time to time in different localities.

SUNDAY'S STORM CENTRES

Ghorupdev, Mandvi, Dongri and Lamington Road were the scenes of group fightings, when stones and empty soda-water bottles were freely used by both sides.

The rounding up of nearly 150 bad characters, both Hindus and Muslims, in the Kamatipura locality, brought about a lull in the situation at this storm-centre. But this was only a temporary phase. After dusk, cases of setting fire to shops and temples and looting were reported.

ASSAULTS IN NORTHERN AREAS

Stray assaults continued in the north of the city, which otherwise presented a deserted appearance.

Earlier during the day several Muslim shops in the Hindu locality and Hindu shops in the Muslim locality were broken open and looted and the police had to open fire several times, to disperse the crowds.

MENACE TO HEALTH

A grave menace to health is caused by the heaps of rubbish lying in all the areas affected by rioting, as the sweepers are afraid of coming out of their chawls and attending to their work, in the absence of police protection, which is not forthcoming so far. But the residents of Kalbadevi had the refuse collected and destroyed it.

Firing Follows Attack On Police

After 9 p.m. on Sunday the Police had to open fire three times, as on two occasions, mobs had attacked them. There was fighting of a very serious nature at Koliwada Mandvi, when a large crowd of Hindus attacked the Police, who were compelled to open fire in self-defence.

Governor Visits Area

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, and Mr. A. J. W. Rowland, Commissioner of Police, toured some of the areas worst affected by rioting.

His Excellency got down from his car and walked over the roads at Kamatipura, which were strewn with brick-bats and pieces of broken glass.

DETAILS OF SUNDAY'S INCIDENTS

At about 8 p.m. information was received that from the Bhandari Street Mosque stones were being thrown at a building occupied by Hindus in Kumbarwada. Sergeant Grieg, with a posse of constables, went to the spot, and found the road strewn with soda-water bottle pieces and stones. A police post was placed to prevent a recurrrence of the incident.

Minor incidents of stray assaults on pedestrians of both factions were being reported but there were no major incidents of a grave nature after the Curfew Order was enforced.

Some Hindus alleged to be implicated in the murder of a Muslim were arrested by the Maharbowrie Police. The men were arrested in Panjrapole Lane on Sunday.

OUTRAGE AT CARPENTER STREET

A Muslim was stoned by Hindus in this section at Carpenter Street. The man was rescued from the angry mob and removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where he was detained as his injuries were of a serious nature.

38 ARRESTS BY MAHARBAVDI POLICE.

The Maharbavdi Police seem to be the only section who have been strictly enforcing the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order in preventing a gathering of more than five persons. They had arrested by evening 38 persons, both Hindus

(Continued on page 8)

CASUALTY LIST

Upto 2 A. M. On Monday

INJURED

J. J. Hospital	27
K. E. M Hospital	11
G. T. Hospital	6
Nair Hospital	2
Congress Hospital	4
Total	50
SERIOUS CASES	10
NUMBER OF PERSONS DEAD	6
Since Thursday when the trouble started:—	
INJURED	510
DEAD	51

MOVE TOWARDS PEACE

Governor Holds Parley With Hindu And Muslim Leaders

The representatives of the Hindu and Muslim communities met [illegible] Bombay, at the Secretariat on Sunday.

No final agreement was reached over the dispute regarding Sabha Mandap for the Maruti Temple at Byculla. But a Government communique, issued shortly afterwards stated "the negotiations between the leaders of the two communities continue, and it is hoped that these will be successful at an early date."

Messrs. Mathradas Vissanji, L. R. Tairsee, V. N. Chandavarkar and G. G. Morarji on behalf of the Hindus saw the Governor separately, while Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, Sirdar Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha and Alla Rakhia Abba explained the Muslim viewpoint.

A JOINT CONFERENCE

Later in the evening, a joint conference was held with His Excellency in the chair.

MILITARY CALLED OUT

The military after all have been called out and were sent round the city at 5 p.m. 16 lorries consisting of Light Durham Infantry were requisitioned at the Head Police Office and were immediately sent to the different parts of the city in the riot affected areas on duty.

In the afternoon all the Honorary Presidency Magistrates were asked to be present at the Head Police Office and they were all assigned the localities they had to patrol. As soon as the military lorries arrived at 5 p.m., the Hon. Presidency Magistrates left with them on duty in the riot-affected areas.

H. E. the Governor went in the afternoon with Mr. J. W. Rowland, Commissioner of Police and Mr. H. E. Butler, Deputy Commissioner of Police, round the City. His Excellency, after the round in the City, came to the conclusion that calling of the military was necessary and immediately passed the order.

The liquor shops in the City are closed.

MILITARY PATROLS AFFECTED AREAS

About a hundred soldiers belonging to the Durham Light Infantry who were distributed in 16 lorries toured round the whole

(Continued on page 8.)

Plebiscite To Decide Future Of Austria

HOPE OF RETURN OF HAPSBURGS

Schuschnigg's Speech To Father-Land Front Causes Surprise

VIENNA, October 18.

Much surprise has been caused by the speech of Dr. Schuschnigg to 1,200 Fatherland Front Officials.

Dr. Schuschnigg declared that the Legitimist movement was legal and foreshadowed a plebiscite on the question of the future form of Government. The Chancellor said that Austria was for ever united historically with the Hapsburg Family who had done so much for the country.

No Promise To Germany

A section of the people favoured restoration, because they expected improved conditions therefrom Dr. Schuschnigg denied the reports that he had promised to Germany not to permit the restoration of the Hapsburg.

Plebiscite To Decide

He concluded saying that neither the Government nor the Supreme Council of the Fatherland Front was competent to deal with the question which could only be settled by a plebiscite.

Expression Of Disappointed

The announcement is more surprising in view of the Austro-German Agreement of July coupled with Germany's well-known dislike of the Hapsburg. The speech is, therefore, regarded as an expression of Austria's disappointment with the agreement which has failed to fulfil Austria's hopes both politically and economically.—Reuter.

Muslims' Duty To Work For Freedom

"Frontier Gandhi" Removes Misunderstanding

Hit At Rest Of India For Indifference Towards Frontier Province

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18.

That Muslims should divest their minds of misunderstandings and misapprehensions towards Hindus and strengthen the hands of Congress in her fight for freedom by joining it in large numbers was the theme of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's reply to an address presented him this evening, on behalf of the citizens of Delhi. He denied that the Congress was a Hindu organisation, and even if it were this was not so important as the fact that it was striving to attain freedom for India as a whole.

MUSLIMS NOT IN MINORITY

The Khan ridiculed the idea that Muslims, being eight crores in number, considered themselves in the minority. He thought that the Muslims owed a greater responsibility to the country in the matter of attainment of freedom for her than any other community because it was during the reign of Muslim Kings that the Governance of India passed into the hands of the British. Consequently, it was their bounden duty to regain freedom for the country and to make a present of this fredom to all the communities inhabiting India.

Turning towards the Hindus the Khan reminded them that they also had not yet made the requisite amount of sacrifice for the freedom of the country.

INTERESTED PARTIES' WORK

He referred to the misunderstandings which still existed in the minds of many people towards the inhabitants of the Frontier Province, and said that it was the work of the interested parties who were afraid of the fact that the Frontier could supply the best soldiers for waging the fight for freedom. He asked his audience if they had ever thought why the Government continued to impose a ban on the activities of the Khudai-Khidmatgars, whereas it had been lifted from the Congress and in other parts of the country. He could not understand why Pandit Jawaharlal be permitted to reside in the province of his birth and why he (the Khan) would not be allowed to enter his province.

The Khan maintained that "pitiable" condition of the Frontier people was due to the fact that the rest of Muslim India was indifferent towards what was happening there. He said it was the duty of the Congress to remove misapprehensions entertained towards the Pathan who wanted freedom not only for himself but also for all Indians.

The speaker then referred to the progressive poverty and indigence of the rural population. He was glad that communal bickerings were not vitiating the political life of Delhi, and in this connexion he referred to the untimely death of Dr. Ansari whom he described as "one of the greatest advocates of Hindu-Muslim unity."

BAN ON KHAN DEPRECATED.

An address read by Deshbandhu Gupta eulogised the Khan's sacrifices and his truthfulness and simplicity of life which made him an object of pride for the whole country, and regretted that the ban on his entry into the frontier province had been imposed by Government. He also expressed concern over his health.—A. P.

NAHAS PASHA MOBBED

Tremendous Crowds Stop Train To Welcome Leader

EXPRESS CRASHES: 11 KILLED

CAIRO, Oct. 17.

Eleven were killed, of whom four were students, and three students and one policeman were injured when the Cairo-Alexandria Express crashed into an enthusiastic crowd of swarming line at the Toukh Station to welcome Nahas Pasha who was going to Cairo from Alexandria on his return from signing the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in London. The furious crowd attacked the engine driver. Police held up the Express for a considerable time for enquiries. Nahas Pasha reached Cairo at 4-45 p.m. and was mobbed by delirious crowds, some of whom broke the police cordons and jumped on the engine of his train which was compelled to halt outside the station. Cairo is "en fete" to-night with illuminations—Reuter.

JAWAHAR LEAVES FOR ANDHRA TOUR

Three-Day Programme Arranged In Three Districts

MADRAS, October 18.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru returned to Madras by the Trivandrum Fast Passenger this morning. During his nine days' tour of Tamil Nad, Pundit Nehru covered 1,400 miles touring extensively in nine Districts and Pondicherry in French India by car except the last stage when the Pundit travelled by train.

Mr. Satyamurti accompanied him throughout the tour.

Pundit Nehru had breakfast at the residence of Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Vice-President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, where there was a large gathering including the Mayor of Madras, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Messrs C. Rajagopalachari and S. Satyamurti.

Pundit Nehru left by the Grand Trunk Express for a tour in the Andhra Districts where a three-day programme has been arranged.

He entrains from Bezwada on October 20 for Allahabad.—A.P.

TWO ARABS SHOT NEAR TELAVIV

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17.

Anxiety has been aroused by the Acre Skirmish and shooting of two Arabs near Telaviv this morning by unknown persons. It is hoped that there will be no repercussions as the vast majority are eager to resume trade and recoup their losses for the past months.

Meanwhile Arabs and Jews are busy preparing material for submission to the Royal Commission. Military precautions are being continued.—Reuter.

10 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

METZ. Oct. 17.

A thirty year-old Luxemburg engineer, Frederic Martin, was sentenced to-day to ten years' penal servitude by the French Military Court on a charge of espionage on fortifications in the famous Maginot Line. It was alleged that he sought information for the German General Staff.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a well-educated and healthy match with a decent home for an accomplished and beautiful Vaishya Agarwal graduate girl, age 19 years. No subcaste or provincial restrictions. Write giving full particulars to Box No. 7115, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted immediately one clerk to collect money from shops, and three clerks to attend to cash counters. Salary Rs. Fifty. Deposit Rs. Three Hundred cash. Apply Box No. 7136, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (7003)

Wanted (1) A capable retired Government Judicial Officer for the post of District and Sessions Judge, (2) One experienced M.B. B.S., and one L.C.P.S., for State Medical Service. Apply stating terms and qualifications before 1st November 1936 to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (4109).

Wanted: Lady Canvassers for big towns on pay for our various brands of cigarettes reputed throughout India. Apply: Western Tobacco Co., Baroda. (7120).

Wanted Lady House Surgeon for the Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital for women and children, Surat. Pay Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 30th October, 1936, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, etc.: S. Matthew, Medical Officer, S. M. V. Hospital, Surat. (4136).

Wanted reliable and experienced Store Keeper to take charge of large stores, having worked previously in big textile, sugar or such factories. Salary up to Rs. 100 p.m. Apply stating age, nationality and enclosing references of past work, in own hand-writing to Box No. 7131, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted fast, accurate and neat Stenographer with good knowledge of English and elementary accounts. Preference to one who knows also Gujarati. Apply stating terms and full particulars to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag P.O., Ahmedabad. (4160).

Wanted expert in Mill line to supervise group of cotton mills. Must have technical knowledge and experience of buying and selling. Only first class men need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 4147, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let "Dias Lodge", Grant Road, Cross Lane, 3 and 6 rooms, own bath, etc. Whole day water. Apply sharp. (7134).

To let new premises at 510, Arthur Road, near Tardeo Tram Terminus, best ventilated airy single, double rooms, shops with latest conveniences for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7104).

44. MEDICAL.

Without Operation and Drugs.— Appendicitis, Epilepsy, Insanity, Eczema, Diabetes, Hysteria, Leocorrhoea. Perfectly cured, Free Prospectus in English, Urdu, Hindi or interview, Dr. R. R. Khetti, New Delhi. (7010).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Special and Ordinary Agents from all parts of the Presidency for the most progressive Life Office in India. Terms exceedingly attractive. Apply to J. C. Maitra, Special Representative, The Metropolitan Insurance Co., Ltd., Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Wanted Paid Agents and Chief Agents to popularise House Purchase, Mortgage Loan and Ten Rupee Debenture (Life and Marriage) Schemes. For particulars and Prospectus, apply to the Premier Insurance and Building Society, Ltd., "Premier Insurance Buildings", Madras or their Representatives Messrs The Premier Film Advertising and Underwriting Co., Kherwara, (Mewar). (7132)

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted persons to invest money in lump sums or by instalments in gilt-edged securities, yielding interest from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. or more. Apply in confidence to Box No. 7129, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Sexus Paste for Contraception. Gelotube for venereal prevention. Both best and cheapest. Right Agency. Girgaum, Bombay. (6836)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right to extract burrs from walnut trees available within the demarcated forests of the Jammu and Kashmir Forest Circles, separately, for working during the five calendar years, commencing from 1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1941.

2. The tenders must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1936, and will be opened on first December, 1936, at 2 p.m. in his Office at SRINAGAR (KASHMIR) in presence of tenderers if they wish to come.

3. For further particulars, please apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) P. H. CLUTTERBUCK,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Srinagar-Kashmir.

Dated, Srinagar, 10th October, 1936.
No. C. VII 209|V.
4168

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEWERAGE SCHEME FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF BOMBAY.

Tenders for the works of construction of a sump well and pump house near the Purification Works at Dadar will be received up to 1-0 P.M. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them, by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 16th October, 1936.
4169.

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 18 of 1936.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD. and Reduced.

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. and Reduced ....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia on the 10th day of July, 1936, for confirming the Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 1,29,390 to Rs. 43,130 is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Chamber Judge on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, 1936.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1936.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
4165

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 137 of 1936.

Re: NELLAPALLI PARASURAMA NARAYANA IYER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Isha Kripa Building, King's Circle, Matunga. A Medical Practitioner and carrying on business as a Medical Practitioner at Kachra Napoo Building, King's Circle, Matunga: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st December, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
4167

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 719 OF 1936.

Re: RAMDAS HARISHANKAR JOSHI, carrying on business as a dealer in Tiles and Marbles under the name of the Laxmi Tile Mart at Null Bazar Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay....A Debtor.

Ex parte: (1) N. M. MEHTA & CO., a firm, (2) C. BHOGILAL & CO., a firm, (3) C. TRIBHOWANDAS & CO., a firm, and (4) A. P. HODIWALLA ..Petitioning Creditors.

On the 13th day of October, 1936, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1936.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
4166.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AMRATLAL PARMANAND BHUTA and MOHANLAL PARMANAND BHUTA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that land, admeasuring 1320 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate on and being plot No. 355 of the Board's Dadar-Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded, on the North West by Bhandarkar Road 60 feet in width South East by a Road forty feet in width, South West by Plot No. 335 of the said Estate and on the North East partly by Plot No. 354 of the said Estate and partly by Plot No. 350 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bai Vejbai, widow of Shamji Gangajar and forms a portion of the premises, bearing New Survey No. 860 part and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 285/10, Matunga Division and is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7440 (4) and Street No. 100 7C.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1936.

THAKOREDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4146.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF RAJAHMUNDRY.

S. C. No. 417 of 1936.

DINTAKURTY CHENCHIAH & CO ..... Plaintiffs.
V.
SAIT POOLCHAND AMOR, JALORE D.M.C. Marwar, Jyothipore State and 2 others ..... Defendants.

To
The Defendant above named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed a suit for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 121-9-0 due on account of goods sold on credit at Rajahmundry and interest thereon; and the said suit is posted for hearing on 26-10-1936, and in default of your appearance on the said date, the case will be heard and decided exparte.

S. L. PRAKASA RAO,
Vakil for Plaintiffs.
4170.

Public Notices.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RANGOON

ISSUE OF Rs. 150 LAKHS

3¼% DEBENTURE LOAN at Par.

REPAYABLE AT PAR AFTER 30/40 YEARS.

The Loan is a Trustee Security and the whole of the issue has been underwritten.

Applications for the above will be received at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras from 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 19th October to 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1936, but the list may be closed at any time without notice at the option of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.

1. **PURPOSE OF ISSUE:**—The proceeds of the present issue of Debentures will be applied entirely to the construction of the Pegu Yomah Reservoir, the pipe line to Rangoon and ancillary works, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,85,57,200, the balance being met from the resources of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.

2. **REDEMPTION:**—The Debentures will be redeemed at par on 20th October, 1976, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon will have the option of redemption, in whole or in part, at par on, or at any time after 20th October, 1966, on giving six calendar months' notice.

3. **SINKING FUND:**—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon is required by the City of Rangoon Municipal Act 1922 to make provision by means of sinking funds for the repayment of the loan.

4. **SECURITY:**—The Debentures, together with the interest thereon, are a first charge on all immovable property vested in the Corporation and on all or any of the taxes, duties, tolls, fees and dues authorised under the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922, and will rank equally with all Debentures, Stock and Loans issued or to be issued by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.

5. **INTEREST:**—Interest on the Debentures will be paid half-yearly on 20th April and 20th October in each year. A first payment of Rs. 1-10-0 (less Income Tax) on each Rs. 100 Debenture will be made on 20th April, 1937. For the convenience of debenture holders, debentures will be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras.

6. **TRANSFER, RENEWAL, ETC:**—Debentures will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and arrangements have been made for their renewal, subdivision or consolidation in multiples of Rs. 100 at the desire of the holders through the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.

7. **APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT:**—Applications will be received by the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras from 10 a.m. on Monday, the 19th day of October to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st October, 1936, but the list may be closed at any time without notice at the option of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.

In the event of the loan being oversubscribed the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon reserve to themselves the right to allot in any way they consider suitable. Applications from small subscribers will be given special consideration.

Applications must be for amounts of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof and must be accompanied by a cash remittance, or a cheque or draft on a local Bank for 5 per cent. of the amount applied for.

In the event of allotment being made the remaining 95 per cent. must be paid on or before the 10th November, 1936, and if not so paid, the application deposit will be forfeited and any allotment made will be cancelled.

In the case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment due on 10th November, 1936 and any surplus will be refunded.

8. **BRIEF PARTICULARS OF THE CITY OF RANGOON.**

The City of Rangoon has grown steadily during the last half century and at present occupies an important place as the capital and principal Port through which the major part of the trade of Burma passes. Its development has been remarkable even during the period of trade depression; and the area within Municipal limits has increased from 17 sq. miles to 32 sq. miles while the resident population has risen from 210,000 to over 400,000.

The financial position of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon is such that present revenues are sufficient to meet the interest charges both on this and all existing loans without increased taxation.

The City of Rangoon Municipal Act provides that due provision for repayment of loans shall be a first charge upon the Municipal Fund.

The annual Loan charges payable on all the Municipal Loans (including the present issue) will amount to Rs. 23,18,613.

The annual average Municipal Fund Revenue of the past three years is Rs. 89,51,700.

The Loan charges, i.e., interest and loan repayment charges on all other loans and on the present issue are therefore covered nearly four times over without resort to increased taxation.

Rates of property taxes have remained unaltered for over 20 years.

During the current year two loans amounting in all to Rs. 9,14,000 have been repaid, and Rangoon Municipal debentures amounting to Rs. 28,15,500 previously purchased in the open market have been cancelled.

9. **BROKERAGE** of four annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

10. **PROSPECTUSES** can be obtained at all offices of the Imperial Bank of India: at Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta; and at the office of the Chief Accountant, Town Hall, Municipal Corporation, Rangoon.

BY Order,
U SET,
Municipal Commissioner,
Rangoon.

15th October, 1936.

FORM OF APPLICATION

No. .....

ISSUE OF RS. 1,50,00,000

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RANGOON

3 1|4 P.C. DEBENTURE BONDS

REPAYABLE AT PAR AFTER 30|40 YEARS

1966-1976

To,

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

RANGOON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

I|We hereby apply for *Rs. ' say Rupees (in words) ..... of MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RANGOON 3 1|4 P.C. DEBENTURE BONDS 1966-1976, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus dated the 15th October, 1936, and undertake to pay Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of Debentures and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me|us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I|We enclose Rs. made up as follows being Rs. 5 p.c. on the nominal amount applied for above.

Cash
Cheque on local Bank
Draft on local Bank

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY. Signature.

Name in full Block letters.

Address (in full).

This form must be filled up and sent to the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, with cash, or a cheque or draft upon a local Bank, for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be payable to Bearer and crossed "Imperial Bank of India, a|c Rangoon Municipal Loan" and alterations from "Order" to "Bearer" should be signed by the drawer.

*Must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

(Place) ..... (Date) ..... '36.

Received from ..... the sum of Rupees ..... being a deposit of 5 p.c. on application for Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon 3 1|4 p.c. Debenture Bonds for Rs. .....
Rs. .....

For IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

for Agent|Chief Accountant.

P.S.—Allotment Letters will be issued as early as possible after the closing of the Loan and should be applied for at the Office of the Imperial Bank of India where the application was made.

4142.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

How To Avoid Electrical Accidents In Factories

Systematic Maintenance And Efficient Inspection Are Necessary

(By A. S. Trollip)

The 1935 issue of the Annual Report of the Chief Electrical Inspector (Great Britain) on Electrical Accidents is worth the serious study of operators, as the several Electrical Inspectors in India, who are charged with similar functions, do not publish reports. This is to be deplored, as electrical conditions are severe in India, and much good results from knowing the causes of accidents. The safety First Association of India has taken this matter up and it is hoped that Local Governments will either publish reports or supply information to an independent authority such as The Federation of Electrical Licensees or The British Indian Electric Committee to enable them to publish a report, based on the various Provincial reports.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS

Accidents point to causes, which, when known, represent valuable information to the Industrialist. In order that my readers may profit by these experiences, I make certain extracts from this Report, and add my own comments, culled from an extended Indian Electrical experience, in the desire to be of service to Industry. A detailed article could be written round each of the points referred to. In the meantime this article may be of value to those who are committing errors.

IMPORTANCE OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION

There is a good deal of evidence to show that once a person is rendered unconscious by electric shock the application of artificial respiration in a prompt and efficient manner plays an important part in recovery. For example, there were 9 cases during the year which responded successfully to artificial respiration ranging from a few minutes to 25 minutes. On the other hand there were several fatal cases where signs of life were evident after the shock and if artificial respiration had been porperly applied it might have preserved them.

All Electrical Operators and Electrical Tradesmen should be trained in Artificial Resuscitation. The Prone or Schaefer method of Resuscitation is recommended. Instructions in English and in the vernacular spoken are required by the Indian Electricity Rules 1922 to be fixed in every Generating and Sub-Station. Copies in English and the vernaculars are obtainable from every Government Electric Inspector for about annas 12. The training should be carried out by the Works Doctor, if available, or a St. John Ambulance Instructor. Refresher courses should be held once a year.

SWITCHGEAR FAILURES

Common causes are underrating of switchgear and consequent inability to withstand the thermal and magnetic effects of the short circuit energy which it is called upon to deal either in breaking or making under fault conditions.

In switchgear of 650 volts or less, short circuit caused by spanners, screw drivers, a metal edge rule

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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Lightning Manufactured In Laboratories

Completion Of 2,87,000 Volts Transmission Line Greatest Achievement Of Electrical Engineering

By N. D. BANAVALIKER, L. E. E.

In India, lightning is a common phenomenon during the rainy days of the monsoon. It denotes the presence of electricity in Nature; but how much voltage lightning carries is still a matter for guess though electrical engineers estimate it roughly, ranging from 20,-000,000 volts to 1,000,000,000 volts. In the last 10 years Electrical Research Engineers are producing high voltages in their 'high voltage laboratories' to secure lightning bolts varying from 10 feet to 30 feet in length. Their main object is to find out protection against lightning, to determine the insulating capacities of different materials, to find out measures for the safe handling of high voltages and to tackle some of the baffling problems, of transmission. The highest voltage that is in practice to-day, is 132,000 volts in the Grid System which originated in England at the end of 1933. This system is managed and controlled by the Central Electrical Board who have erected a network of Extra High Voltage Transmission Lines interconnecting the chief power stations at 132,000 volts, three phase, A. C., together with secondary lines working at 66,000 and 33,000 volts.

RECORD BREAKING ACHIEVEMENT

The present year has broken all the records of the high voltage transmission line projects by the construction of 287,500 volts transmission line across an expanse of desert of 275 miles between Boulder Dam and Los Angeles in America. The Boulder Dam Canyon Project which involves three-fold objects viz., flood-control, water conservation and hydro-electric development is located on the Colorado River where it forms the boundary between the States of Arizona and Nevada about 25 miles south-east of Las Vegas Nev. The total cost of the project which began in the year 1929 amounts to about £100,000,000 the cost of dam alone being £24,000,000.

The dam which is 726 feet high, and 1189 ft. long at the crest and which contains 3,250,000 cubic yards of concrete has created a reservoir having a capacity of 30,500,000 acre-feet, a length of 115 miles and a maximum width of 8 miles. The power plant which came into commission in the last month of June has got the shape of the letter U and is designed for the ultimate installation of fifteen 82 5.0 KVA and two 40,000 KvA generators, making a total capacity of 1,317,500 KvA. The annual run off of the Colorado River at Boulder Dam varies from a minimum of 4,360,000 acre-feet to a maximum of 25,200,000 acre-feet, with an average of 15,000,0.0 acre-feet. The boulder-dam will make available 4,330,000,000 kilo-watt-hours of firm energy and an average of 1,500,000,000 kilo-watt-hours of secondary energy during periods when the run-off of the river is above average.

LARGEST GENERATORS.

Initially four General Electric and Westing-house 82,500 KVA generators and one 40,000 KVA generators have been installed. These 82,500 KVA generators are in several respects the largest hydro-electric generators built so far. In physical dimensions they are as large as 125,000 KVA generators of normal design. They are 40 feet in diameter, 32 feet high above the base and each generator weighs approximately 2,000,000 pounds the generator shaft is 38 inches in diameter and weighs approximately 100,000 pounds. The 40,000 KVA generator is 32 feet in diameter, 19 feet high above the base and weighs approximately 720,000 pounds. The shaft is 25 inches in diameter and weighs about 35,000 pounds.

There are seven oil-insulated, water-cooled, single phase transformers each rated 55,000 KVA, 16,320 volts delta to 287,500 volts wye, 60 cycles and four single phase oil-insulated forced-oil cooled transformers each rated 13,333 KVA 13,600—16,320 volts delta to 138,000 volts wye 60 cycles.

SWITCHING ARRANGEMENT

The high voltage switching equipment comprises four 287.5 KV oil-circuit-breakers of the dead-tank high speed type designed to operate in less than 3 cycles (60 cycles basis).

The high voltage circuits connecting the transformers at the power-plants with the switching station are supplied a special steel towers. The towers at the rim of the canyan are inclined at angle of 30 degrees from the vertical to afford sufficient clearance between the conductors and the cliff. The conductor spacing on the 287.5 KV circuits is 32 feet 6 inches and the normal clearance to structures is 11 feet with the minimum of 8 feet. All spans have double strings of strain insulators at each end consisting of 22 units with 6 inches spacing between units.

It was to design such marvellous power plant and to meet this long transmission of power with a voltage unpractised thus far in any part of the world, experiments were carried out successfully for the safe handling of lightning voltage in the Harris J. Ryan high voltage laboratory, Leland, Stanford University, California. Here experiments were made of man-made lightning towards the development of a circuit breaker, which can switch power off in 1/100 of a second when lightning strikes. This experiment was carried out by producing 30 feet bolt of man-made lightning with a voltage of 2,400,000 volts. Chains of insulators were tested which can stand a lightning bolt of 10 feet in length with a voltage of 830,000 volts.

To determine the losses in transmission 1/5 mile lengths of different diameter of cables were suspended from towers and the voltage used to carry out the test was 600,000 volts i.e., more than twice the voltage that was going to be used on the 237.5 KV line. This experiment helped the engineers in determining the diameter of the conductor, the kind of surface of the conductor and whether the conductor should be a hollow or solid one. Experiments were also made in determining the influence of dry, hot climate of deserts and damp and cold climate of mountains on the transmission conductors as the 237.5 KV line passes through desert and mountains. All these tests revealed that hollow conductors give the least losses on the world's highest power line.

"While he toys with artificial lightning one volt of which if misdirected could snuff out the lives of all nearby. Dr. Joseph R. Caroll, Director of Ryan Laboratory, hopes some day to catch a bolt of real lightning and direct the bolt into a photographic recording device to measure its strength. He also forsees the time when wired lightning wil flash across the countryside in 500 miles taps kicked along by 500,000 volts."

New Tendencies In Furniture Industry

Streamlined Effects With Wood Instead Of Metal Tubes

By ANNETTE ADAMS

In the designs used for modern furniture to-day one sees traditional tendencies, yet allied with modern restraint. And the same applies to furnishing fabrics

Garish hues, geometrical and cubist designs, the craze for metal furniture—they have disappeared. In their place have appeared softer colour tints, verging on the pastel, with a simplicity of design in fabrics altogether charming, yet allowing scope for individual treatment, in order to avoid monotony or sameness in interior decoration. Metal furniture is relegated, mostly, where it belongs—the Institution—unless it is specifically ordered.

The use of metal to-day is mainly by way of handles to drawers, or doors, or similar fitments, the metal being allied to wood, with which it combines successfully.

SHADOWS IN WOOD

It seems to me that, as with the vogue for feminine fashions, in which a two-tone effect is so popular, such as light coat with a dark dress, or vice versa, or a dark blouse with a light-toned costume, or the other way about, so with furniture to-day, there is a distinct vogue for what I may call a two tone effect. That is the use of light and dark woods in the same piece of furniture. And this, I consider, as one of the most distinctive notes to be struck by modern British designers. It is wonderfully attractive.

For instance. Take birch, which is enjoying a return to favour, and justly so, for it is—as treated in the modern manner—quite a lovely medium for modern furniture. I saw the other day, at a leading furniture designer's showroom, chairs in polished birch, of a pale honey or deep cream tone, which had seats upholstered in dark brown crash. Although comparatively inexpensive, these chairs would find favour with most people by reason of graceful, simple lines on which they are designed. A practical note was struck by the fact that this birch is spongeable, easily kept clean without labour, a note which should appeal to the busy modern housewife.

As rooms in modern houses and flats are, shall we say, more intimate (to call them small might offer some) they require smaller (some call them pocket-size) pieces of furniture, in order to economise space. Chairs, such as those referred to above, come within this category.

A NEW WAY WITH BEECH

Another wood which is coming back again is beech, which, in Victorian days, one reads, was very popular (and ugly) but treated in modern manner is quite attractive when wax-polished.

It is good news too to know that mahogany—another splendid wood to go into retirement far too long—is now returning to favour with designers. But 1936 designed mahogany pieces are streamlined, without any of that overornate effect (so dust-catching and labour-making) which otherday designs introduced so lavishly. I saw a simple study and bedroom furnished, in the unit manner, in mahogany recently designed by Raymond McGarth. He introduced gray cellulosed tops to tables and the front of the wardrobe as a practical note making for easy cleaning, but it is a most attractive, two-tone effect also of light and dark tones.

Certainly 1936 is memorable, to my mind, for the advance made in designs for utilising to the utmost wall space in those intimate rooms in modern flats, in order to save floor space. Thus, one can have attached to the wall severely practical in design, yet most attractive, long, narrow, wall cupboards, wall bookcases, even wall cocktail cabinets, the latter with sliding glass fronts.

More and more we are being compelled to "hang up on the wall" fitments, which formerly stood on the floor. Being so simple in design, they fit into the decorative scheme happily. One such room I have in mind, had these wall pieces produced in another lovely wood, Indian laurel, the graining of which is so attractive. A note of colour was introduced by the yellow cellulose finish to the bookshelves (which, by the way, can be interchangeable if desired) and, again produced the two-tone effect, if I may be forgiven for harping on that theme. Vacuum cleaners can be used easily under these wall pieces, a hygienic, labour-saving note.

PATTERNS FROM THE LIFE

There is also a distinct trend for the use of many of the fruit woods, which have been relegated to the dim and distant past. Pear and sycamore, for instance, olive burr and walnut are two happy combinations I noticed lately. Many of the new finishes enhance the natural grainings of the woods thus adding to their decorative value.

Hide is now seen in lovely soft colours such as pale biscuit, grey (light and dark), and more gay, in cherry. Again, the practical note for housewives—all such leather is spongeable, for easy cleaning.

As with furniture, so with furnishing fabrics, the traditional tendency in design is noted allied with modern outlook. Although pastel tones are most popular—instances of that quiet elegance and poise which is becoming more and more apparent in interior decoration, yet here and there one hears subdued murmurs of a prospect of stronger colours being introduced in some of the new British fabrics for furnishing.

Perhaps it is because one has not too much sunshine in this country that there is, I am told, quite an increase in the demand for yellows for furnishing fab-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

W. I. A. A.

1904—1938

COME TO THE

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At 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)

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A' LA VYNER,
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Small Tables Available,

Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Dining Room, Taj Mahal Hotel:

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(Continued from column 2.)

metal bound brushes, test leads, etc., provided a recurrent cause of accident.

Such defects point to poor working habits and necessitate retraining the worker and strict supervision if similar accidents are to be eradicated.

The operating routine of the Modern Surgeon in which:

(1) He lays his tools alongside in a definite order ready for use;

(2) He takes an inventory of tools, component parts, etc., before closing up the job;

To this routine another practice should be added:

(3) The necessity for placing parts, etc., as they are removed from a machine or apparatus with a receptacle, e. g. a wooden box. This practice will save the expense of having to look for lost parts.

Several accidents caused by flash-over at enclosed air-break switchgear indicate the need of routine cleaning to keep the insulating surfaces free from conducting deposits. Adequate clearances between live parts within the switchgear is also a matter of importance. In one case a switch cover was blown off following arcing across clearances less than the minimum required by the British Standard Specification.

TRANSFORMER FIRES

"Apart from automatic protection against failure it is very desirable that the possibility of oil release and fire should be considered and arrangements made to limit spread. Physical separation of large units from each other and from other plant can often be effected by walls or low kerbs, and further measures in the right direction are sloping floors and granite filled oil sumpage. The provision of fire extinction apparatus should always receive consideration."

The operating staff should be trained in the principles of Fire Extinguishment and in the method of operating the particular extinguishers provided.

An Annual Refresher Course should be given to all operators.

All fire appliances should be examined regularly in accordance with the practice referred to under systematic Maintenance.

In this connection the series of articles on Fire Safety now being issued to Scout, Guide and First Air Organisations will be found of value in pointing out the consequences of fire, its causes, prevention and extinguishment. This series is also being reprinted in the Safety News, the official organ of the Safety First Association of India.

FIRES.

"The most serious cases of fires involved cables and flexibles. Cases of overfusing, inefficient earthing and intermittent contact with earthed metal work caused arcing and ignition of cotton fluff". Cables and flexibles should be examined regularly to make sure they are in order. No form of insulation can be expected to last indefinitely.

ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

There has been a rapid growth in the application of Electric Arc Welding to structures of all kinds. British Standard Specification No. 638, for the Rating of Electric Arc Welding Plant and for Welding Accessories is now available. In addition to purely technical requirements several safety features are incorporated in the Specification.

Flexible cables for connection to the electrode are usually subject to rough use, and the quality of the insulation and the degree of flexibility are very important.

The electrode holder should be such as to give the operator the maximum protection against contact with live parts. A case occurred where a welder was rendered unconscious by shock from an electrode at less than 80 volts Alternating Current.

Hand screens and helmets must be of insulating materials so designed as to be proof against penetration of rays from the arc.

Workers not concerned with the welding, but liable to be subject to flashes from an arc in the vicinity, must be protected by scien-

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued from column 7.)

rics. Manufacturers have been alive to this, for I have seen many attractive and lovely fabrics in tones of yellow, such as cotton tapestry, cotton and wool tapestry, satin damask, and, that much favoured fabric, glazed chintz, in soft finish, or in the fashionable quilted effect. Whether for bedroom, or lounge, quilted glazed chintz is used in a variety of ways.

STARS BY DAY AND NIGHT

In bedrooms one sees curtains, pelmets (many of new and distinctive design), bedspreads, and chair covers, this use making for uniformity in interior decoration, and a certain restfulness. For the lounge chintz is also used, and also quilted, or over stitched satins which are used for curtains and also upholstery.

Why there is such a new and ever-growing demand for star designs in fabrics I do not know, but stars in colour on a paler or darker ground, in or gold, make a novel and most attractive design.

SEX

APPEAL

is very often nothing but a silky shave and here is its secret. Start by rubbing your beard well with a little

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Oil. Then lather and shave as usual. You will get the smoothest shave of your life without any irritation. After shaving rub your beard with the same oil, to preserve the youthful freshness of your face.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. From the Savoy Hotel, London. The Trout (Schubert). Selection. Madam Butterfly (Puccini). Norwegian Dance, No. 2. (Grieg). None but the Weary Heart (Tchaikovsky). Night Must Fall (Wade). Invitation to the Waltz (Weber).
8-0 English Prose Reading. "A Night Among the Pines." An extract from "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes" by R. L. Stevenson.
8-15 Variety.
8-30 Musical Interlude.
8-35 "Judith." A play by Jonquil Antony. Production by John Pudney.
9-5 The BBC Dance Orchestra. Directed by Henry Hall.
9-30 A Sonata Recital. By Cyril Perfect (Violin) and Elsa Jordan (Pianoforte). Sonata No. 2 in D minor, Op. 121: Lento con energia—vivace: Allegro di molto: Semplice; Con motto (Schumann).
10-0 The News and Announcements.
10-20 The Hotel Victoria Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

a.m.
11-30 A Selection of Columbia Records Bhai Chhela, "Muze Qasam Hai, "Aye Nazwale." Master Mohomed Ustad, "Mariyo Nazar Bharpoor," "Pike Thodisi Piya, Master Abdushukur and party, "Nakame Mohabat." "Pahele To Na Kuch Socha." Miss Shahjahan, (Karnataki), "Falakwale Tuze," "Ahamad Pyare." Sopandeo Chawdhari, "Pahile Ga Dari," "Morayachi Balhar." Mahadeo Boa, "Miloni Javalani," "Sasubai." Master Bhansukh. "Shivjina Vivah," Parts 1 and 2. Columbia Gujerati comic party, "Nyatna Patel Part 1 Comic, "Nyatna Patel" Part 2. Comic.

p.m.
1-0 Available Market Rates. A Selection of Parlophone Records, the Orchestra of the State Opera House, Berlin, "Hungarian Lustpiel." Joseph Schmidt. "Lisetta," "Tiritomba." Jan Kiepura. "Sweet Melody of Night." "I mean to say I love you." Conchita Supervia, "Ave Maria." "Flory Luz." Richard Tauder, "Until." I hear you calling me." "Merry Widow." "The Opera Ball," Leslie Hutchinson, "I'm building up for an awful letdown." "Where are you." Edith Lorand and her Viennese Orchestra. "Londonderry Air." "Poem."
2-0 Close Down.
5-30 Relay from Wellington Cinema.
6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Aicha Prashna." By Dr. Miss Mirabai Bhatt.
6-30 Marathi Songs By G. N. Joshi
7-15 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
7-30 Light Classical Music. By Khan Saheb Vilayat Hussein.
8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-0 Hindustani Duets. By Sarladevi and Badri Prasad Pandit.
9-30 Talk (English): "Some Recent Developments in Science." By Dr. Nazir Ahmed.
9-45 News in English.
10-0 SB Ken Mac and his Dance Band in a Dance Night. Assisted by Lou Eagle.

Delhi Programmes

a.m.
8-0 Indian Music. (Recorded).
9-0 Story (Hindustani): "Stories from Indian History." No. 7, Zaibun Nissa. By Kumari Indrani.
9-15 Air Orchestra Jonpuri.
9-25 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Khayal Asawari—Dhamar. "Chorunjiv raho jau lo dhartiya akash rahe." "Ab mori Ram Ram re birhan." Khayal Lachari Todi. "Angan phuli marwa maulti kat narwe ki chhori." Dhum Dakni Tal Rupak.
10-0 Muhammad Hashim. "Gharur-o-takabbur tiri chiz hai Rahi ajizi woh miri chiz hai." Ghazal Qawwali. "Chasm-i-makhmur ka andaz dikha dete hain Bin pilae hue matwala bana dete hain."
10-15 Jogli Bai of Nainital. "Zakhmi tir-i-nazar se jigar ho gaya." "Miri umr sari guzar gai ba Khuda tumhare Khayal men."

p.m.
12-30 Air Orchestra. Sawant Sarang.
12-40 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala Khayal Shudh Sarang Theka Ikwai. "Sundar Kanchan bairan bani."
12-55 Muhammad Hashim. "Apne didar ki hasrat men tu mujh ko sarapa dil kar de Har qatra-i-dil ko Qais bana har zarre ko mahmil kar de." (Bekhud.)
1-5 Jogli Bai of Nainital. "Pi pal na lage mori akhiyan." Khayal Gaur Sarang. "Tire ishq ka kia yeh hasil nahin hai."
1-20 Muhammad Hashim. "Uzr un ki zuban se nikla. Tir goya kaman se nikla." (Dagh).
1-30 A "Mixed" Programme. (Recorded).
5-0 Air Orchestra. Sazgiri.
5-10 Jogli Bai of Nainital. "Main to piya ke pas kaise jaun." Thumri Kafi. "Shadman, mehrban." Dadra. "Khab men a ke jalwa dikha dijiye." Khamsa.
5-30 Muhammad Hashim. "Lab hon sakut ashna dil men khayal-i-yar ho Us ko khabar ho ya, mujhe joi na razdar ho." "Khudai ka qibla hai ru-i-Muhammad Jo khu-i-Khuda hai woh khu-i-Muhammad."
5-50 Ghulam Sabir. Purbi on Sarangi.
6-0 Irshad Ali. "Dil kis ki chashm-i-mast ka bimar ho gaya Kis ki nazar lagi jo yeh bimar ho gaya." (Mir Dard).
6-10 Muhammad Hashim. "Khanjar ba kaf jo apne qatil to dekhte hain Dil ham ko dekhta hai ham dil ko dekhte hain." (Amir Minai).
6-20 1st News and Weather Report (English).
6-30 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-40 Jogli Bai. "Bhari gagari mori dharkae chhail." Thumri
6-50 Muhammad Hashim. "Mar mite ishq men khak-i-dar-i-janan ki qasam Ab hhi bechain rahe jumbish-i-daman ki qasam."
7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.).
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Books of the Month" No. 2 Hindi. By Ram Chandra Sharma.
8-15 A Chorus from the Mahabharat. "Man har lino tori itni chunariya ne." By Air Artists.
8-25 Jogli Bai. "Jao sayyan tum ham se na bole." Thumri Behag.
8-35 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Ab man le pirari uth chal piya pas." Khayal Bhopali "Man har lino jiya muskae ke." Thumri Pahari, "Dil-jale ishq ke darte nahin jal jane se Lazat-i-soz-i-jigar pucchiye parwane se." (Ghazal Zila Bhairvin).
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): "Teeming Millions." No. 3. Birth Control—Is it a remedy? By Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, I.E.S. Statistical Laboratory Presidency College, Calcutta. Relayed from the Calcutta Station.
10-0 Peter Mendoza and his Dance Band.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6109 kc./s.

p.m
2-36 Talk: "The Rescue Home at Dum Dum." By Mrs. S. C. Mookerjee, of The All India Women's Conference.
5-6 A Village Programme. Talk: "Stories from Village Life" by Da Thakur. Jhumur Song by Harimaty.
5-46 Modern Bengali Song by Prafullabala.
6-1 Piano Solo By Pramilan Ball.
6-11 The Betar Orchestra.
6-21 Bengali Thungri By Ashalata.
6-36 A Mystery Story By X.
6-51 The Betar Orchestra.
7-1 Humorous Song by Haridas Banerjee.
7-21 Bagesree (Alap and Dhrupad). By Jnanendra Prosad Goswami.
7-41 Malkosh (Dhrupad) and Behag (Dhumar). By Lalit Mohan Mukherjee.
8-6 SB Talk: "A Puja Scene Fifty Years ago." By Bijan Bose.
8-21 SB Sitar Solo By Amiya Bhattacharya.
8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
8-46 SB The News and Announcements.
9-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English).
9-6 SB The News and Announcements.
9-21 SB A Vaudeville Programme. Nadja Sarasta Violinist and Entertainer, Jack Crichton Comedian, Roy Menjou Syncopated Pianist.
10-6 SB Selection of Dance Music Recorded.

STOP THAT COLD with VAPEX

A DROP ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF

SAHARA

CHOLERA MORTALITY INCREASES

Health Conditions In Bombay Presidency

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending October 10:

CHOLERA

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 896 attacks and 356 deaths against 752 attacks and 327 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur District reported 168 attacks and 56 deaths against 74—33 in the previous week; Dharwar 156—67 against 178—84; Satara 145—59 against 143—58; Ahmednagar 136—48 against 57—20; Belguam 104-49 against 147—69; Nasik 96—37 against 50—25; East Khandesh 33—15 against 25—8; Poona 29—7 against 23—10; Sholapur 23—16 against 36—17; West Khandesh 4—1 against 10—1; Bombay Suburban 2—1 against nil and Bombay City 1—1 against nil.

During the week under report Nasik, Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts have recorded a rise in cholera incidence. Rahuri and Newasa talukas in Ahmednagar district and Igatpuri and Kalwan talukas in Nasik district have reported more cases while fresh infection occurred in 11 villages of Bijapur district.

PLAGUE

Twelve cases and 6 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 17—17 in the previous week. Dharwar District had 7 attacks and 2 deaths against 8—6; Sholapur 2—1 against 2—3; Belgaum 1—1 against 1—1; Kanara 1—1 against 1—1 and Thana 1—1 against nil.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures for the week were: Kanara Distict 12 attacks and 4 deaths; Ratnagiri 12—2; Kolaba 7—1; Bijapur 7—1; Thana 7—0; Poona 4—0; Surat 3—0; Satara 2—0; East Khandesh 1—0; Panch Mahals 1—0; West Khandesh 0-2; and Bombay Citp 6—4. Total 62 attacks and 14 deaths against 52—11 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Six attacks, and 1 death from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week against 6 attacks and 5 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town had 2 attacks and 1 death and Bombay City 4—0.

INFLUENZA

One attack and 1 death from influenza were reported in Bombay City during the week.

POSTAL CHANGES

Hours Of Business In City Curtailed

Owing to the issue of the Curfew Order by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, the business hours of the various town sub post offices in the City and Island of Bombay have been curtailed.

The hours of business of the Bombay General Post Office will however, remain unaltered.

The public are therefore, advised to post their articles at the Bombay General Post Office in view of these restrictions.

The Street Letter Boxes in the Fort area will also be cleared one hour earlier for the principal mails.

Postal Delivery Timings

Owing to the issue of the Curfew Order by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, deliveries of registered and unregistered correspondence, parcels and money orders will be issued at the Bombay General Post Office at the following hours.

(1) Ordinary Unregd. 9-30 a.m. 1-0 p.m. and 4-0 p.m.
(2) Registered letters 11-30 a.m.
(4) Parcels 11-30 a.m.
(3) Money Orders 11-30 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, October 18.

Thunderstorm has caused nearly general rain on North Madras Coast and a few falls in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Konkan, and South Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Chaibasa, Jagdalpur, Vizagapatam and Calingapatam one and half inches: Kyaukpyu, Burdwan and Trivandrum one each.

Forecast:—Thundershowers are likely to be fairly widespread on North Madras Coast and will occur locally in Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Coastal Burma and at a few stations in the South of the Peninsula.—A.P.

PRODUCING ALUMINIUM IN BOMBAY

Govt. Industries' Dept. Bulletin

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Department of Industries, Bombay, has published a bulletin dealing with the possibility of producing aluminium in Bombay. The bulletin in explaining the value of aluminium and its various uses points out that a recent development is the employment of the metal in the production of furniture and cans. It has been found that aluminium containers for the preservation of fruits, and especially for the preservation of fish etc., are more efficient than the old tin plate cans.

In 1929-30 8,500 tons worth Rs. 142 lakhs were imported and while there has been a decline since then, with increased industrial activity the demand for the metal will also increase.

The bulletin describes the process of production for and discusses the extent to which the important raw materials required are available in India.

Copies of the Bulletin can be had from the Government Book Depot, Charni Road, Bombay, price annas 3 only.

IMPROPER USE OF PRESIDENT'S NAME

Jawahar Warns Madras Municipal Candidates

MADURA. (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement: "I am surprised my name is still being improperly used by certain candidates in Madras Municipal elections opposing Congress candidates. After very clear directions I have given in this respect this exploitation of my name seems most undesirable. I wish to make it clear again that my sympathies are entirely with Congress candidates. All those opposing them are injuring the Congress cause and if they are Congressmen, they are liable to disciplinary action.—A. P.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Mr. S. R. Davar's Manifesto

Mr. S. R. Davar, who is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council has issued the following manifesto to the voters:

I have decided to stand for election to the membership of the Bombay Legislaive Council (2nd Chamber) under the new constitution and hereby appeal to you to be so good as to support me by your valuable votes.

During the past thirty years and more I have closely studied the economic, financial and industrial problems of our country, the benefit of which study and experience I have given in form of various services, including expert evidence before Tariff Boards and Commissions such as the Provincial and Central Banking Commissions, Whitley Commission for Labour, Iron and Steel Enquiry, etc., and am one of the oldest members of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE AND ORGANISATION

As a member of the Standing Committee of our Municipal Corporation I have given my share in effecting retrenchments both in expenditure and taxation. My fellow Corporators have, I am grateful to acknowledge, appreciated my services here by re-electing me on this Committee at the commencement of the present Corporation with the highest number of votes.

REFORM OF COMPANY LAW AND ORGANISATION

As a member of the Government of India Companies Act Amendment Committee this year (1936) and President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association I have served the investors for a number of years with a view to effect improvement in the organisation of our joint stock companies, to stimulate the spread of industrialism all over the country and to encourage investors to invest in Indian enterprises. I have thus given a substantial share of my time and labour to the cause of Company Law Amendment, which amendment, I feel sure, will achieve my object of diverting the tide of investments towards our industrial concerns.

EDUCATIONIST IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE.

I am serving the cause of Business Education for 35 years as a pioneer in the various branches of Professional, Post and Undergraduate Diplomas in Commerce and have introduced for the first time in India most of the highest branches of studies. As a Fellow of the Senate and a member of the Board of Studies in Commerce, I am also working for the improvement of the University Degree Courses. I have also written a large number of books on legal and economic subjects both for the Profession and as standard text-books for our Degree and Diploma Examinations which have received an all India recognition.

Finally, I need hardly assure you that in case I am so fortunate as to be elected through your valuable support, I shall devote the best of my time to the cause of our District and the country.

INSURE WITH YOUR OWN SOCIETY

A Co-operative Insurance Concern is Your Own if you Insure with it. There are no outside shareholders to take away a lion's share from the profits gained from the premium you pay. All profits go back to you.

THE

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Ask for particulars from:

Messrs. KULKARNI & CO., Chief Organisers. | CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA, Managing Director.

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PETROMOL

A PALATABLE EMULSION of PETROLEUM AND HYPO-PHOSPHITES

Cures and prevents

COUGHS, COLD, BRONCHITIS AND ALL OTHER LUNG AFFECTIONS

Gives Tone

To the weak Nerves and Muscles and helps better assimilation of food.

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Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MAKE TRAVELLING A PLEASURE

WITH Dharoweave REGISTERED

TRAVELLING RUGS IN VARIOUS QUALITIES & ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES AND ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS TO DEPT. NO.

At all good cloth shops OR DIRECT FROM

The DHARIWAL ESTD. 1880 WOOLLEN MILLS DHARIWAL—PUNJAB

142 I.P.B

Selling Representatives

Messrs. FULCHAND & Co., 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 4, 1992.
Muslim: Shaban 3, 1355.
Parsi: Ardibehest 14, 1306.
Hightide: 1-53; 13-31.
Lowtide: 7-42; 19-30.
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.
Sunset: 6h. 13m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Wednesday, October 21.

Joint Progressive Group meeting at Green's Hotel at 6-30 p.m. when Lt.-Col. J. M. G. Taylor will give an address on "India's place in British Empire."

HINDU RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Keshao Laxman Borkar has been enrolled as a volunteer of the Hindu Relief Committee at Mahajan Wadi.

TRAINING CLASS IN CO-OPERATION

Owing to the disturbed conditions in Bombay the above class which was to begin from 19th instant, under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute is postponed.

MAPUCA UNION.

The Honorary Secretary of the Mapuca Union writes:

The Social of the Mapuca Union will be held on Saturday the 7th November and not 17th October as published.

DR. CHINIWALLA'S SERIES OF NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN.

The 24th lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

THE EXCELSIOR
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CONSTANCE BENNETT
DOUGLASS MONTGOMERY
In a thrill-packed drama of the Great War.
"EVERYTHING IS THUNDER"
With the great character actor
OSCAR HOMOLKA

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In the picture that broke all records—
MODERN TIMES
HEAR CHAPLIN SING!

JAIL BREAK
Warner Bros.' sequel to the drama of 'I am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang.'
JUNE TRAVIS • CRAIG REYNOLDS
BARTON MacLANE • RICHARD PURCELL
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
OPERA HOUSE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"His Brother's Wife" Daily at 3-..., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Prisoner of Shark Island." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Everything is Thunder" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pride of India" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jail Break" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Great Zegfeld". Time as usual.
PATHE—"The Lady Consents" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Queen of the Jungle" Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Anthony Adverse" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Diljani" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

LATE SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS

Uthamna Ceremony To-day

The Uthamna ceremony of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas will be held at 5 p.m. to-day at his residence at Murzbanabad, Andheri.

APATHY OF HINDI-KNOWING PUBLIC

Under the auspices of the Hindi Bhashi Association, a meeting of the Hindi-knowing residents of the A ward of the city was held recently near the Town Hall. Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka of the Hindi Bhashi Association presided.

The Secretary of the Local Hindi School briefly narrated the history of the school and read a report about its progress.

Mr. Loyalka in his address referred to the general apathy of the Hindi-knowing public towards the education of their children. Compared to other Communities the Hindi-knowpeople were most backward in education and by their own efforts they would be able to change the present deplorable state of affairs of the education needs of their children

The speaker then referred to the economic condition of the Hindi-knowing people which was also to a certain extent responsible for their present backwardness. He asked them to improve their business methods and observe honesty in all their dealings which alone would give them success in business. Finally Mr. Loyalka appealed to the meeting to forget their petty differences and work whole-heartedly for their uplift.

Janki Bai Bajaj's Donation To S. P. Balika Vidyalaya

The Secretary writes:—

On benalf of the Marwari Sammelan Smt. Shanti Devi Pittie approached Smt. Janki Bai Bajaj, who happens to be in Bombay, for a donation to be contributed towards the School Building of Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya.

Smt. Janki Bai Bajaj has donated Rs. 1,501 towards the School Building Fund of the Sitaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya.

The School Building Fund now amounts to Rs. 92,000. The building will require nearly about Rs. two lakhs. Marwari Ladies, it is hoped will follow the example of Mrs. Janki Bai Bajaj and help their only female educational Institute.

Hindi Monthly For Ajmer

It has been decided to start an up-to-date socio-literary Hindi monthly entitled "Ajaya" at Ajmer from "Dewali" (Nov. 13th). Mr. Dattatraya Vable, M.A., LL.B. will edit the paper.

NEW ERA SCHOOL

The New Era School will close for the October holidays from today (Monday), and will re-open on Monday, (9th November), at 10-30 a.m.

The Montessori Parent's Week has been postponed.

CLOSING OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

Miss Kapila Khandwalla states that owing to the disturbances in the City, the Vanita Vishram English School, the Mangaldas Nathubhai Gujerati Kanyasala, and the Vanita Vishram Training College, will be closed from to-day (Monday) for the vacation.

The two schools will re-open on November 18, 1936 and the Training College on November 23, 1936.

RIOTS TELL ON HUNDI TRANSACTIONS

Marwari Chamber Declares Two Days As Banking Holidays

The Secretary, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., Bombay, writes:

A joint conference of the representatives of the associations interested in indigenous banking was held on Sunday in the office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce to consider among other matters the situation created by the riots and unanimously decided to recommend that all associations concerned should declare to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) as Banking holidays.

In accordance with the above recommendation the offices of the Bombay Shroff Association, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce and the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association and Multani Shroffs Association and their members will remain closed on both the days, namely to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday). The other associations are also expected to endorse the decision and their members to keep their banking business closed to-day and to-morrow.

CLEARING HUNDIS.

A joint committee of 8 important associations including the Memon Merchants' Association and the Memon Chamber of Commerce will meet in a suitable place in the Fort, preferably in the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day, (Monday) at 3 p.m. for the purpose of devising ways and means for presentation and payment of Hundis through a system of clearing or otherwise. It is believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached.

Vijayanagara Empire Sexcentenary

The Vijayanagara Empire Sexcentenary Celebrations Committee has decided to celebrate the foundation day of the Vijayanagara Empire at Hampi in the last week of December next. The celebrations will last for three days i.e. the 25th, 26th, and 27th of December.

The holding of the Karnataka Historical Conference is one of the items included in the programme. It has been proposed to invite scholars to read papers on subjects relating to the history and culture of Karnataka during the said Conference and make it a success.

They are requested to kindly intimate the subjects they may choose for their papers.

All correspondences may kindly be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, The Karnataka Historical Research Society, Dharwar.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Maharashtra C. A. Beat Hindu Gym.

During the week-end no matches were played at the principal Gymkhanas at the Kennedy Seaface, except a single match at the Hindu Gymkhana. Crowds were thin, and the fixture at Islam Gymkhana with the Parsi Gymkhana was cancelled owing to the riots.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association were entertained at the Hindu Gymkhana and were the winners.

The home team was all out for 162, V. M. Merchant scoring 43.

The Maharashtrians declared their first innings at 291 (8 wickets), D. B. Deodhar retired after his century (two sixers and 9 boundaries) and Nagarwalla was bowled by Jobanputra when he was short of a century by only eight runs (one sixer and 14 boundaries).

The Hindu Gymkhana in their second innings made 118 at the close of the play. Merchant scored 58 and Patel 30. Nagarwalla shone in bowling also having taken 2 for 7.

Scores:—

HINDU GYM. CLUB.
1ST INNINGS.

G. L. Patel l.b.w. (N) Mohni 27; R. S. Mahjan, run out 1; V. M. Merchant, l.b.w. Patwardhan 43; R. J. Gharat ct. Mohni b. Patwardhan 11; K. H. Jobanputra ct. Doctor b. Mohni 8; R. R. Wadker ct Deodhar b. Gokhle 29; B. R. Patel bld. Patwardhan 0; C. N. Mehta bld. Mohni 2; S. N. Mehta ct. Mohni b Gokhle 31; P Vithal ct M Naydu b. Gokhle 1; D. Talpade not out 0. Extras 9. Total 162.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

M. K. Patwardhan 3. 41; Y. N. Gokhle 3. 26; B. V. Jadhav 0. 34. M. A. Deshmukh 0. 9; B. J. Mohni 3. 28; S. Nazirali 0. 2; D. B. Deodhar 0. 13.

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET ASSN.
1ST INNINGS.

R. G. Mohni bld. S. Mehta 2; S. Nazirali ct. G. Patil B. S. Mehta 18; Y. N. Gokhle ct. D. S. Talpade B.S. Mehta 11 M.M. Nayudu ct. G. Patil B.S. Mehta 2; B. V. Jadhav bld. Jobanputra 0; D. B. Deodhar retired 100; N. Nagarwalla bld. Jobanputra 92; T. H. Tulpule bld. (played on) S. Mehta 19; D. Doctor not out 30; M. A. Deshmukh not out 8; M. K. Patwardhan did not bat. Extras 9. Total for 8 wckts. declared 291.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

K. H. Jobanputra 2, 85! S. N. Mehta 5, 8;.

HINDU GYM. (2ND INNINGS.)

V. M. Merchant b. Deshmukh 58; K. H. Jobanputra l.b.w. b. Nagarwalla 14; B. R. Patil b. Nagarwalla 30. Extras 13. Total (for 3 wkts) 118.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Juhu saw a very poor gathering during the week-end. I think the rioting in Bombay is responsible for this.

No animals were slaughtered throughout the week-end and all the meat shops in Bandra remained close.

Fish was in great demand and though caught in abundance was sold very cheap as the fisherfolks were terribly frightened to take their fish to Bombay.

DEBATE AT BANDRA.

"That Modern Youth has degenerated" was debated at the Pavilion of the Bandra Gymkhana on Saturday at 7 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. J. G. Pereira, solicitor.

A very interesting subject was very creditably discussed by a party of four on each side.

Yesterday I met Mr. A. Rodrigues the Secretary of the Library section of the Bandra Gymkhana, in short, the man who is partly responsible for the debates held in the Bandra Gymkhana pavilion with whom I discussed the importance of educational films which are at present being shown at Parle and Khar, and Mr. Rodrigues told me that he was going to move in the matter and hope that the Bandra Municipality will give the necessary help.

THAT MILKY WAY PROBLEM.

The Press has been commenting a lot about the stables near the residential quarters in the suburb and I hear a move is already being made to get these shifted at a suitable spot.

To-day a correspondent writes and complains bitterly against the milk supplied by many milkmen in the suburbs. He says he made a thorough examination and found that nearly half the quantity is water.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Trains		
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Trains		
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 55

RELIEF WORK AT MANDVI

Relief work is organised by merchants of Mandvi-Dana Bunder. Upto Sunday evening the committee has rescued about 900 persons and for those who were anxious to return back to their native place, arrangements were made according to their needs. At present about 450 persons have been given shelter at Daryasthan, Vadgadi where lodging, boarding and necessary medical managements have been made.

Those who are in need of help from the committee should ring up No. 22523 Mandvi Dana Bunder Relief Committee c/o. the Grain Merchants' Association, Mandvi, Bombay. The Committee's volunteers' prompt services are available at any hour of the day.

NO MEAT IN MARKETS TO-DAY

The Superintendent of Markets notifies for public information that the butchers at Bandra Slaughter Houses having decided to slaughter no cattle or sheep or goats in the evening of Sunday (yesterday) no mutton or beef will be available in the markets in the city to-day (Monday).

Muslim Ambulance Society's Activities

The Muslim Ambulance Society started the Muslim Ambulance Emergency Hospital on Friday. The following doctors have willingly and voluntarily placed themselves at the disposal of the hospital, viz., Drs. M. Abdullah, Munshi, Sayani M. G., Nanji B. S., Colaco, Lam N. N., Sheriff, Usmani and Janmohomed Sayani.

A short report of the activities is given below;

16th Oct. (Friday):—Treated on the spot 20, treated in the hospital and discharged (out-door patients) 20, Admitted to the hospital (indoor patients) 6, Non-Muslims treated and sent to J. J. Hospital 5, removed to J. J. Hospital 4, removed to G. T. Hospital 1, removed from J. J. Hospital to their places 4, and Hindus rescued 5.

The total number of persons assisted 65.

17th Oct. (Saturday):—Treated on the spot 3, treated in the hospital and discharged 16, admitted to the hospital 6, Non-Muslims treated and removed to J. J. Hospital 3, removed from J. J. Hospital to their places 21, Hindu rescued 1, transferred to J. J. Hospital 1.

The total number of persons assisted 51.

16th Oct. (Sunday):—Treated in the hopital 9, admitted to the hospital 4, Non-Muslims treated and returned to J. J. Hospital 2, Muslims removed to J. J. Hospital 1, removed from J. J. Hospital to their places 8, removed to their places from Lamington Road Police Station 6.

The total number of persons assisted 30.

Arya Samaj Relief Work

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Secretary writes:—

Yesterday about 500 persons were rescued by the Arya Samaj Relief Committee.

To-day volunteers were busy since early morning and upto evening more than 200 persons, including women and children, were rescued from Kamatipura, Duncan Road, Nagpada, Nagdevi, De Lisle Road, Two Tanks, Madanpura and Null Bazar. Shelter and food were given to them in Arya Samaj Mandir.

LEGAL AID.

Those who need legal aid for innocent persons arrested and those who require relief and wish to send financial help should write to Vijayshanker, Arya Samaj Phone No. 25378.

Bombay Shroff Association

The Secretary writes:

It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their Hundi and other business on Monday, the 19th instant and Tuesday, the 20th instant, owing to the prevalence of communal disturbances in the city.

'Phone Up For Relief

Anybody requiring help for relief in these riot days is requested to 'phone No. 40351 and immediate help will be sent by Janzira Motor Training School, Bhendi Bazar, Bobmay No. 3.

Government House News

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Poona and Kirkee Hunt Gymkhana Race Meeting on the Poona Race Course and Lady Brabourne gave away the Cup on Saturday.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

From Our Staff Correspondents

Gokhale Education Society

The valuable work done by the Gokhale Education Society from April, 1932 to March, 1935 is described in the report of the Society just published. The Society conducts as many as ten institutions in the city and the mofussil. One is glad to note that all the centres of the Society have buildings of their own, for it has often been said that educational institutions, especially schools, are often housed in buildings which are totally useless for educational activities.

The institutions run by the Society made good progress during the years under report. Some of them are well worth special attention. The Parel Night School, for example, is conducted by past students and imparts instruction to the working classes, who are, of course, employed by day. "More attention," the report states "is paid towards giving them general knowledge, and particularly, of English." Vocational instruction is given in some of the institutions of the Society at the Bordi centre.

Public Must Help

Hand-spinning and hand-weaving are taught at the A. R. Sonawalla Industrial School, and efforts are made to popularise this important cottage-industry among agriculturists. And to the Rao Bahadur Anant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla Agricultural Classs at the same centre is attached a special experimental poultry farm. Agriculture gets proper attention and an area of nearly seven acres was, it is stated, under cultivation.

The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey College at Nasik has made good progress and Government have sanctioned a grant. There is a hostel for men students.

The Society has well deserved the praise of the educationists in the Presidency and it is to be hoped that the public will mark its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Society by generous donations to its funds.

Muslims And Relief To Victims

A meeting of the Muslims was held at the Memon Jamatkhana, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhowni, on Sunday evening where the situation in the city was considered and proposals for providing more relief to the victims of rioting and arson.

Patna Museum Curator

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Syed Ashan Shere has been appointed substantively to be Curator of the Patna Museum vice Rai Saheb Manoranjan Ghose, deceased. Mr. Shere is also appointed to act as Secretary to the Managing Committee of the Museum. —A.P.

Minister To Contest Elections

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The Hon. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister, Local Self-Government, Bihar, announces his intention of standing as a candidate for a seat in the provincial legislature in the forthcoming elections from the Patna Division Landholders' constituency.—A.P.

GUIDEN (Austria), Oct. 17.

There is anxiety regarding the condition of Prince Valdemar of Denmark, aged 78, a great uncle of King Edward, who is seriously ill with bronchitis, and whose condition has worsened to-day.—

STALEMATE IN INDO-JAP TRADE TALKS

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

It is authoritatively understood that the stalemate continues and not much progress has been made in the Indo-Japanese trade talks, which commenced in July. These would be resumed in Delhi not earlier than the first week of November.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, who sailed for England from Bombay to-day met a number of unofficial advisers connected with the Indo-Japanese talks and conveyed to them the position. The Japanese Consul-General and his advisers are moving to Delhi shortly.—United Press.

JINNAH FOR PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

Mr. Jinnah is arriving here on the morning of Sunday, the 18th October.—A. P.

PATHE Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 41561.
ANN HARDING HERBERT MARSHALL

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1936

WANTED STERNER MEASURES

For four days Bombay has passed through a Terror, which seems to have become peculiarly its own, and the tale of brother's inhumanity to brother grows more and more poignant. Though on Sunday the number of fatal and other casualties was comparatively smaller, looting and arson have become more widespread. We have nothing but praise for the work done by the City Police force under Mr. Rowlands. They have bravely borne the strain of the fight against the forces of lawlessness and not a few individual officers and men have gallantly saved many a human life. In this connection the splendid manner in which Sub-Inspector Hakim saved a Hindu family from the fury of a mob cannot, for instance, be too highly commended. But no-one, who knows anything about the situation in the city, can for a moment endorse the statement contained in the communique issued by the Director of Information that, according to Government, "the police have the situation well in hand without calling for further police reserves from the mofussil or for military aid." We are glad that the Governor of Bombay realised the gravity of the situation and came down here yesterday and that, as a result of what he and the Home Member witnessed, it has been arranged to have daily military patrols "to assist in the more rapid restoration of confidence." While we welcome this effort to assist more rapid restoration of confidence, we are afraid we cannot say that the public will feel assured that the Government have taken sufficiently stern and effective measures which the situation demands or that the situation itself is under the control of the police. So long as arson and loot go on, so long as the life of a single Hindu or Muslim is in danger in a Muslim or a Hindu locality, and so long as thousands of Bombay's citizens pass days and nights in mental agony, it is, to say the least, futile to say that the police have the situation well in hand. On the contrary, we think the situation is alarming enough to demand that both the Governor and Home Member should return to and stay in the city and concert more effective measures for reassuring the public.

The Irony

It is not Mr. Nariman alone who has felt that it "is scandalous that while part of the city is converted into a battlefield and thousands of panicky and frightened citizens are living in perpetual dread about their lives and property, the 'Tommies', at the other end, a few miles away should be engaged in pleasant pastimes and games, either in the Military mess and clubs or on foot-ball fields." The feeling is shared by thousands of Bombay's citizens. We have been told time and again that the huge military forces in the country are kept for, among other objects, internal security. The citizens of Bombay pay comparatively more than others for maintaining the military machine and they have a right to expect that in the hour of their direst need the aid of this machine should be requisitioned to restore the peace for which they are yearning. Mere military patrols for a few hours will not be enough. The military must be stationed in all the affected areas in sufficiently large numbers effectively to check lawlessness, thus relieving the police to do the work of scouring the alleys and bylanes where the cowardly carry on their bestial and nefarious work of stabbing the unwary and solitary passers-by and of rounding up the hooligans not in tens but in hundreds.

What Govt. Must Do

To demand effective military aid is not to suggest incapacity of the Police force in Bombay which is maintained to carry on its ordinary duty in normal times and not to cope with a situation of such abnormal gravity as exists in the city. Apart from the danger to life and property, we cannot ignore the enormous dislocation of trade and the growing menace to the health of the city by the accumulation of filth and refuse. The Government and the Police have done much to restore peace. But much more still remains to be done. In a city like Bombay, happenings in which have repercussion in all parts of the country, forces of violence and lawlessness cannot be allowed to prevail for longer than a day or two. All the resources at the disposal of the authorities must be employed, and employed immediately, to put a stop to the Terror.

A Tragic Mistake

Both Britain and France have asked Belgium to elucidate the King's speech. What Mr. Anthony Eden demands to know is not known, but the French have asked pointed questions in terms of the actual issues which the speech affects. The quetionnaire clearly exposes the fact that the speech involves repudiation of a number of serious obligations including Belgium's commitments to the League and to the system of collective security. And Belgium appears to have begun to realise it. "Well-informed quarters" are already at pains to extend the assurance that Belgium is still bound by her obligations to the League and to collective security but that, on the other hand, "the problem facing the Government is to determine to what extent Belgium, by signing the new Western European Pact, will go beyond the engagements already made with the League." This seems like an ingenious explanation, but if Belgium still stands by her old engagements she can join the new Pact for the simple reason that, thanks to Nazi militarism, the Pact will operate, if occasion arises, in defence of the League and collective security. The confusion will be cleared in a few days as we hope.

But the Belgian bombshell will have not been thrown in vain if it teaches England the danger of sitting on the fence. For, inspite of Belgian hostility to Russia and the Franco-Russian Pact, the main factor that has been responsible for the changed attitude is, we believe, doubt as regards Britain's position in the international balance of power. And Britain still appears to stick to that unfortunate attitude. She has not made up her mind to come out openly against Nazism and Fascism, which threaten the peace of Europe, which, in fact, are surely and inevitably leading Europe to war. This is evident from the whole history of British reactions to Herr Hitler. And it is more than evident from the complacent unconcern with which British statesmanship has been consistently treating the Spanish crisis. It is still doing so. Britain compelled France to initiate the Non-Intervention Pact which M. Blum proposed because no other course would have commanded the consent and approval of Britain and because it was calculated to stop illegal support to rebels although at the expense of the legal rights of the Spanish Government.

Even that Pact has never been taken seriously by Britain. Every one knows how the Pact has been ignored by pro-rebel Powers and every one knows that it is because of this that the Spanish Government are in the grave danger of losing Madrid. But Britain does not realise the urgency of enforcing the Pact. Germany, Italy and Portugal are naturally and openly playing for time. They think that if the Pact remains inoperative for a few weeks more decisive victory will be assured to rebels. The friends of Spain also think so and that is why Major Attlee called on Mr. Eden to protest against the slow operation of non-intervention agreement. But the reply that he received reveals how Mr. Eden does not mind at all what happens in Spain. "He hoped it would be possible" for a meeting to be held this week! And if it possibly does take place, it will only "consider the replies of the three Governments." Mr. Eden's words are the words of a man, who so far from sympathising with "the concern of the Labour Party" appears as if he rather entertains an antipathy to Labour's concern and, indeed, to the Spanish Government. But Mr. Eden and the British Government are making a tragic mistake in supporting, however subtly, Fascism and reaction in Europe. They will not escape the consequences of it.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

Discriminatory Legislation

(By "An Indian in Ceylon.")

In my first article I was not able to deal "in extenso" with the implications of the series of anti-Indian Ordinances in the Statute Book; and probably my reference to those "in passim" accounts for the rather incomplete reply of the Government spokesman recently in the Assembly on the subject.

I was under the impression that the Government of India was well posted up with the information through the Agency in Ceylon; but the ante-diluvian texture of the information supplied to the Government of India provokes me to write this note. I cannot possibly conceive how the Agency could have been completely ignorant of the several pieces of anti-Indian Ordinances which have circumscribed the political and economic rights of the Indian colonial during the past decade.

The First Shot.

To begin with, the Civil Service Ordinance, based on the recommendations of a Commission in 1919, has completely shut out the Indian community from entering the State Services of any kind whatsoever, though this vital restriction obviously necessitated drastic action by the Government of India, on the well-accepted doctrine that, there should be representation adequate to the taxes collected from the Indian Nationals settled in Ceylon. It is interesting in this connection to recall the provocative 'obiter dicta' of the Civil Service Commissioners that the recognition of the Indian element in upper Civil and Clerical Services would seriously disturb the proportion between the Ceylonese and the Europeans.

Destitutes All.

An obsolete Ordinance, the Destitutes' Ordinance, has invariably been invoked for application at Talaimannar in respect of any Indian immigrant whose political complexion is misunderstood, and in respect of any other Indian immigrant who does not satisfy the technical requirement of having Rs. 250 about his person. In this connection it would be relevant to distinguish between unemployed and unemployables; and the justification for the large demand for unassisted immigrants on a progressive scale in the past is easily intelligible when it is realised that the indigenous population definitely lent itself to be considered as unemployables in the scheme of economic production of manual labour. The menial labourer, engaged in conservancy work in Colombo and in other Municipalities —the Telugu Chakli community— is an eloquent instance in point. No Ceylonese would engage himself in this job owing to prejudice and snobbishness. Other menial services, such as bungalow podians, second servants, gardeners, watchmen, rickshaw coolies, motor cleaners and coal coolies, do not offer any inducement for the Sinhalese unemployables, as they do not at all subscribe to the view that all work is noble. At the same time, this Ordinance presumes and dubs the Indians as destitutes migrating to a promised land of milk and honey. The subconscious malice directed against these classes of immigrants becomes plain from the series of incessant and disgusting philippics of Mr. Gunasinghe during the past few years and from Mr. W. A. De Silva's provocative stupidity in describing the Indian community in Ceylon as 'one million parasites.' Here is a man who has now become a responsible minister of the Crown and he allowed himself the indulgence of an irresponsible rant. Even if we accept his revolting view, it is open to question whether these immigrants are not unwittingly compelled to live on a dead and rotten carcase with no hope of salvation except in ignoble death and perdition for electing to be parasites on Ceylon.

An Incessant Fusillade.

I cannot possibly be too severe with the Quarantine Authorities at Mandapam in administering the Ordinance as I have been able, during my fifteen years of contact

(Continued on page 7)

Britain And Spanish Civil War

Where Does Labour Stand Now?

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

About the moment when the Labour Conference was stirred by the appeal of the two Spanish delegates, the Soviet Government, aware that a like impulse of solidarity was stirring in Russia, wrote a Note.

How much or how little its Note about this tragic farce of neutrality really means we do not yet know.

It may mean merely that the facts will at last be laid before the Committee of the supposedly neutral Powers in London; some talk will follow, and the representatives of Germany and Italy may give some vague assurance for the future.

If that is all, nothing whatever has been gained.

The Spanish Republican Government will still be the victim of a tight blockade, and the Spanish militarists, even if no fresh supplies should reach them, will still enjoy the use of the planes, the tanks and the guns that give them in this savage class-war an overwhelming material superiority.

Nothing will have been gained, save, indeed, publicity; for the facts have been known for many a week to the Governments of London and Paris.

Both of them have their consulates in Vigo, in Seville in Majorca, and in the ports of Spanish Morocco.

Slowly and with difficulty the Madrid Government, which has no agents in these rebel centres, has discovered some of the facts. With still greater difficulty Miss Eleanor Rathbone's Committee (to which we owe an immense debt) has gathered unofficial evidence and published it.

All the while, through daily consular telegrams the two Foreign Offices must have known what was going on.

It was a French consul who reported the presence in Seville alone of 200 Italian airmen, and of a German crew in one of the rebel warships. Were the naval authorities, with British warships patrolling all these coasts, unaware of these facts?

Mr. Eden and M. Delbos must have known all the time very much more than the rest of us know even now. Yet they were content to sit still and watch the destruction by their own manoeuvres of democracy in Spain.

"Faction Fight!"

It is necessary to face this set of facts realistically, in forecasting the future.

If the British Foreign Office, through no fault of its own, had been duped by the Fascist Powers, one might expect it now, if it had the feelings of a normal human being, to swing round with some vehemence.

But it has not been duped. It knew what was happening and could predict what the consequences must be. If it acquiesced, there is only one explanation: the consequences in no way distress it.

This civil war, in Sir Samuel Hoare's view, is a faction fight that in no way concerns us.

One need not suppose that either he or Mr. Eden admires the peculiar mediaeval brand of clericalism and militarism that prevails in Spain: few Englishmen do.

But if they have to choose the lesser of two evils, they will prefer the victory of any form of propertied Conservatism, however benighted, however savage, to that of a Popular Front which rests on Socialist votes and rifles.

They may deplore the bad faith of the Fascist Powers, but in no circumstances will they take any effective steps to ensure fair play for a Government with a Socialist at its head.

Our Labour Movement shows its pathetic innocence when it goes on appealing to the "National" Government.

A grim class struggle is being waged. Downing Street may be incomparably gentler and wiser than these old-world Spanish aristocrats, but in the last resort it is on their side of the barricades; our movement or the rank and file of it, is on the other.

Readers must excuse me, therefore, if I do not admire the simplicity of this conference, which sent Mr. Attlee to talk to Mr. Eden, with Mr. Greenwood to pour water into his wine. Nothing but more make-believe will come of that talk.

Was there ever in history a Party so generous in its simple faith as ours? One would have thought that the lesson of Abyssinia might have cured it.

Two Courses Open

What would be effective steps to ensure fair play for our Spanish comrades? The only honourable course would be to go back to the laws and usages of civilised life and to lift the embargo.

These same laws and usages would then automatically forbid supplies for the rebels.

If Italy and Germany continued to aid the insurgents with men and planes direct from their own regular forces, they would be guilty of an aggression against Spain, according to the only clear definition of that term yet produced at Geneva.

The League, however, is morally dead in its new palace, and the law has no guardian.

The next best course would be for Russia, and possibly France (for to include Baldwinian England would be to indulge in daydreams) to shake themselves free of a lawless bargain that the other side has broken.

They would then supply Madrid with plane for plane, tanks for tanks, and man for man, until at least conditions were equalised.

Will they dare to do it? Probably not. As I read events, each blames the other for this collective cowardice.

Just as Mr. Greenwood excuses himself by pointing to French inaction, so M. Blum retorts that even Russia does nothing.

Both Paris and Moscow can say truthfully that England first broke the rules of collective security.

The Foreign Office told France that it could not stand by her, if she were to suffer an aggression from Germany or Italy, as a result of giving to Spain what one friendly Government is in duty bound to give to another.

Neutrality Treason

In this situation there is one clear line of conduct for Socialists. In the days when the International really was alive, it had a sound rule of duty.

The business of each national party was to hammer at the capitalists on its own section of the front.

Let our French comrades deal

(Continued on Page 13).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"LARGER LOYALTIES"

President Jawaharlal made a characteristically frank and candid speech at Trichinopoly. Referring to the recent Municipal Chairman election tangle he made the position taken up in this connection by the Congress executive quite clear. He admitted that something seemed wrong in the choice of candidates or in people being pushed forward into the Congress in representative capacity when they had no sense of discipline. He was also conscious of a tendency to "function in much more authoritarian manner and in much less democratic way" as also of a "certain looseness in choosing representatives and candidates." In such circumstances it was the duty of the Congress President and the Working Committee to take a firm stand and openly condemn the deplorable exhibition of indiscipline of which certain Trichinopoly Congressmen had been guilty. It was for the same reason, as he explained, that President Jawaharlal refused to accept an address from the Chairman of the Municipality who had defied Congress orders. Throughout this episode the Congress Working Committee was guided by its concern for national discipline and its attitude should serve as an example to Congressmen all over the country. "They should not," as the President so aptly remarked, "forget larger loyalties in small issues of the moment."

AMUSING OFFICIOUSNESSS

The Pudukottah State's "elaborate police and military arrangements" to prohibit the Congress President's passage through the town 'en route' to Trichinopoly strikes us as a modern Aesop's fable of a presumptuous and negligible insect trying to impress a noble animal with its might and authority. And naturally the effort to impress merely amuses. We do not deny possession by the State of that virtue, officious and zealous loyalty to Government. But zeal seems to have rendered it so devoid of all sense of proportion as to make it look extremely ridiculous. This State evidently thought that by acting in the manner it did it was striking a blow against Congress, Nationalism and the freedom movement in India. Can there be anything more absurd than this? Can such pinpricks stop the progress of the freedom movement in India or even in Puddukottah? But perhaps we forget. The ambition of the authorities was probably to earn a well-deserved smile from Ooty. That they will get. And, of course, the rest does not matter.

"REPRESSION"?

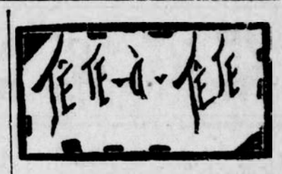
The Government of India have the rare distinction of ignoring Geneva conventions seeking to improve Labour conditions with remarkable persistence. And once again it was the usual excuse which the Financial Commissioner for Railways offered when, in reply to a question in the Assembly, he declared that "the Railway Board cannot undertake further extension of the Geneva convention of railways without incurring cost." And this in the present depression, he pleaded, they could not bear. What is significant is that while the Government always trot out the plea of depression whenever an improvement in the Labour conditions is urged, they continue to pay exorbitantly high salaries to officials on the upper rungs of the railway services. It is characteristic of the Government's policy that thousands of railway workers are being threatened with retrenchments and cuts in salary while the big bosses are assured of their fat emoluments.

INDIANIZATION, INDEED!

The comparative figures of Indians and Europeans employed in the higher grades of the Karachi Port Trust service which Sir Mohamed Zafrullah supplied to the Assembly are instructive. Of twenty-three posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more, only four are held by Indians. This, however deplorable, is not surprising and there are many other Government services where the situation is no better. It is notable, however, that the Commerce Member "had no reason to believe that their policy of progressive Indianization was being lost sight of by the Trust." It would be difficult to find a more revealing exposure of the Government's policy of "Indianization."

NATIONALIST HARIJANS' MANIFESTO.

The election manifesto issued by the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party confirms the hopes expressed at the time of its inauguration. After referring to the generation of the political sense among the Harijans, the manifesto dwells upon the necessity of an all-sided development of the community, and asserts its confidence that they will be able to achieve progress in all directions as an integral part of Hindu society. This is as it should be, and Dr. Ambedkar's panacea of conversion will never appeal to the mass of the Harijans. Not only that, but the remedy is likely to be found to be worse that the disease itself. While the "raison d'etre" of the new Party is the advancement of the depressed classes, for the attainment of which they will cooperate with all other parties, the manifesto makes it clear that the Nationalist Harijans will do nothing to retard the social, economic or political progress of the country: We hope the appeal made by the party for support in the coming elections will meet with a warm response.



"How," asked Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru apropos of the Trichy Municipal Committee's request, "can the President of the Congress accept an address from one who has defied the Congress orders?"

This had not occurred to the poor fellows—quite naturally!

* * * *

Strong hopes, it is rumoured in the circles and quarters concerned, are entertained that on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, if not earlier, the Pudukottah State will be raised to the status of one and a half guns.

* * * *

The unofficial advisers, headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, have submitted their proposals in connection with a new Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement in place of the Ottawa Pact.

Government, we are confident, will unhesitatingly meet the advisers half way, gladly accepting one half of the report and regretfully shelving or replacing the other half.

And, of course, you needn't be curious as to which half will be what half.

* * * *

At least we personally and our Junior Colleague are delighted to notice that the Democrats are out courageously to fight Socialism, come what may.

We congratulate them, especially Messrs. Kothari and Bhopatkar, and we jointly hope that the next meeting in the campaign will be presided over by——Comrade Jamnadas Mehta.

* * * *

In connection with the Patwari incident in the Aligarh District, Doctor Ziauddin said in the Assembly that he ascertained through the 'phone that the Patwaris were suspended as they had absented themselves from duty.

And who *could* be a better 'liaison' between the authorities and the Assembly than the present Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University?

* * * *

The French Note to Belgium will, it is reported, ask pointed questions as to the latter's conception Neutrality, obligations and so on

Simultaneously with this a number of pointed questions from France about Britain's conception of her pro-Hitler Anglo-French alliance, etc., will not be quite irrelevant.

Although Blum will probably decline on the effectively addressee-has-left plea, Britain too can ask France some pointed questions in connection with the Italian conquest of Abyssinia and of the League of Nations.

Yes, as a matter of fact, this is the funny thing about the present International situation: every one can ask a few pointed questions from every one else.

* * * *

Mr. Eden has assured Major Attlee that he, Mr. Eden, hoped it would be possible to call a meeting of Non-intervention Committee to consider the reply of the three Governments.

And—he did not go on to say it, though—he hoped that the Committee would possibly be in a position to finish considering the replies the week after next and then proceed to consider the desirability or otherwise of discussing the steps—if any at all—that it may be called upon to propose for adoption—if unavoidably necessary—in January 1937.

* * * *

Meanwhile, it is repored, the insurgents are considering the advisability of obliging the Committee by not employing the arms, ammunition and advisers supplied to them from abroad and, therefore, suspending the attack on Madrid.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan has placed his services at the disposal of the Police Commissioner offering, in the interests of peace, to act as a Special Constable as soon as he has recovered from his injuries.

(2) Sir Pheroze Sethna has offered to the Congress Reception Committee to defray the expenses towards the construction of a red-coloured hut for the Congress President at Faizpur.

* * * *

Said the father at his daughter's wedding: "It's hard to lose a beautiful daughter."

His friend, with much feeling, replied:

"It's a darn sight harder to lose the plain ones."

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By Zandhyala)

Hardly a day passes now-a-days without some sensational changes in the realm of politics and with their inevitable repercussions in the realm of international finance.

No sooner are the proposals for the currency stabilisation set in motion, the speech of King Leopald has come as a bomb-snell and rendered the prospects of European peace a remote thing. Peace is restored in Palestine, but the Rebels are advancing fast in Spain, and it is now apprehended in many quarters that the Spanish 'coup' may develop into a European conflagration. The war clouds gathering in the political horizon, and with the acceleration of the armament programmes, the markets all over the globe are moving as if they are responding to the rumblings of a war.

The commodities like cotton and wheat, and the base metals like copper, zinc, etc. are registering a rapid rise in their prices; on account of the stimulus given by the armament programmes in steels are witnessing a phenomenal rise. But the gilt-edged markets are remaining steady at their glorious heights unperturbed by the war scares.

It is believed in many financial circles that the Anglo-French-American Monetary agreement, and the United States' agreement to export gold freely to Britain and France in return for a reciprocal undertaking, are the stepping stones for the long cherished objective of an international currency stabilisation on a gold basis.

Talks Of Stabilisation

Gold, despite its imperfections, is still believed to be the only metal which can function as an international monetary standard. It has come to be regarded as a monetary standard in Great Britain after the Napoleonic Wars, and it developed into an international monetary standard after the Franco-German war in the beginning of the seventies of the last century. This monetary system has worked satisfactorily well till the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, when it collapsed. The attempts of the different countries to restore the gold standard during the post-war era have enabled them to maintain only for a few years, and Great Britain has given a definite lead to others in 1931 for the abandonment of gold standard, just as it has given a lead for its adoption in the last century.

The economic blizzard that has set in at the end of 1929, the rise of a militant economic nationalism in many countries, and the restrictions imposed by many on their exchanges and gold movements, and many other contributory causes brought the downfall of the gold standard a few years ago. Individual countries have attempted to protect themselves by adopting a system of managed currency, but as they are all proving futile, it is now keenly expressed in all quarters that steps should be taken for the reconstruction of the monetary standard.

As no suitable substitute for gold has been devised so far, gold is still believed to be the only metal that can function as a monetary standard provided the rules of the game are properly observed by all.

Obstacles To Stabilisation

The disruption of the 'gold bloc' and the devaluation of their currencies are after another, including even the Italian lira, have removed the chief obstacle for the stabilisation of currencies. Most of the currencies are now on a devaluated basis, and connected to gold in some form or other. The dollar and franc now stand on a definite relation to gold, but the Sterling continues to fluctuate in terms of gold.

But the problems regarding tariffs restrictions, quotas and other allied things remain untouched. Of course France and Italy have announced reductions in important tariffs, but the other Powers have not taken any action so far in this direction. Pending the presidential elections U.S.A. may not take any steps in this direction, but Britain also remained silent over this till now.

Though the present Tripartite Monetary agreement may help to iron out the fluctuations in exchanges, an early return to the international gold standard may not be expected till the question of tariffs, quotas, restrictions and finally the war debts are finally settled.

Shortage Of Gold?

The shortage of gold—which is considered primarily responsibe for the breakdown of the gold standard, by many eminent economists like Prof. Gustav Cassel, is no longer regarded as an impedent in the way of the gold standard. President Roosevelt has recently remarked that record gold reserves in U.S.A. are sufficient to redeem every paper dollar by a hundred per cent.

Some other countries like Argentina can also claim to have similar gold reserves. The stocks of gold in Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and many countries are far in excess of their requirements, and the aggregate monetary stocks of the world are considerably larger than before. And so the real impediment in the way of the international gold standard is not the shortage, but the proper utilisation and management of gold.

Rupee Controversy

The controversy regarding the rupee ratio which was shelved long ago, is again brought to the forefront by the reply of Sir James Grigg in the Legislative Assembly that "the Government of India do not intend any way to embark on or to take part in a competitive depreciation of the currencies; and they intend by every means in their power to maintain the present sterling parity of the rupee".

It is a well-known fact that the rupee along with sterling has depreciated by about 40 per cent. in 1931, and gains an advantage to that extent against those countries which are on the original gold parity. But France and others have recently depreciated their currencies between 30 and 40 p. c. and to this extent, the Indian exports will suffer, while the imports may increase into India in the coming months from the gold bloc countries because of the advantage they gain by the recent currency depreciation.

If India has gained anything since 1931 by the depreciation of sterling, against other countries, she has not gained any advantage in the sterling area by virtue of the fact that the rupee has been linked to sterling, and the stubbornness of all the Finance Members to stick to it all costs. In view of the large merchandise relations between India and U. K., and the large payments that India has to pay to England every year, she would have gained a good deal if rupee had left to find its own level, without entering into a detailed discussion of this old controversy it may be said that the present rupee sterling ratio is primarily responsible for dwindling the favourable balance of trade in merchandise to Rs. 30.55 crores in 1935-36 from Rs. 161.13 crores in 1925-26. The Government have been able to maintain the ratio because India, instead of importing precious metal, has been exporting in enormous quantities during the last few years.

If countries like Canada and New Zealand are allowed to depreciate their currencies, the "raison-d'etre" for pegging the rupee to sterling at a rate unfavourable to India, is beyond comprehension except it be for the country's political subordination.

NOT ALL QUIET IN PALESTINE

Officer And Private On Patrol Duty Ambushed By Tribesmen

JERUSALEM, Oct. 17.

There was a slight recrudescence of disturbance yesterday when an officer and a private of the Buffs, while on patrol, were slightly wounded in a skirmish with tribesmen in East of Acre.

The patrol were reconnoitering in motors and were ambushed at a range of 300 yards. They sent out a call for help and armoured cars and two 'planes were sent to their assistance and they routed the ambushers. It is believed, wounding three. The 'planes were hit by tribesmen's bullets as they swooped down and machine-gunned them, but they were not seriously damaged.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Superb Play Of Irish Players Against Germany

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.

Thirty thousand spectators watch the International Football match between Ireland and Germany, in fine weather. The band played the German and Irish anthems. German spectators gave the Nazi salute.

THE TEAMS:—

Irish Free State: Foley, O'neill, Gorman, O'reilly, Turner, Connolly, Ells, Donnelly, Davis. Moore, and Goeghehan.

Germany: Jakob, Muezenberg, Munkert. Rodzinski, Foldbrunner, Kitzinger, Lehner, Sifling, Hohmann, Szepan, and Kobierski.

INTERVAL SCORE.

Germany won the toss. Play was very fast and Germans were slightly superior in attack, in which Szephon was in the roving commission and a great schemer. The Irish defence had anxious moments. D'Onnelly scored in the 26th minute from Breakway. Germany retaliated, and Kobierski equalised, a minute later. Szepan added for Germany in the 30th minute. A minute later, Davis equalised from penalty.

The interval score was: two goals for all.

Ireland were very strong in the second half, their forceful tactics non-plussing to Germans, whose full-backs had a tough job. The game developed into a battle between the dashing Irish forwards and the German backs who strove manfully to stem the tide. Jakob brought off a couple of magnificent saves. Geoghegan scored from a close range in the 14th minute, D'Onnelly increased from a strong attack and Davis netted for the Irish the fifth goal.—Reuter.

England Well Beaten By Wales

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The sky was overcast and 45,000 spectators were present, when the match begun at Cardiff in International Football, between Wales and England.

Gray (Chester) replaced Roy John in Welsh team; otherwise the teams were identical.

Wales won the toss. English forwards were better in combination. Westwood Bastin and Steele skilfully drawing the opponents. Play was very even. Wales lacked finesse, but had plenty of pace and resolution. Barker Rarely wandered from Glover, which was a reversal to his usual policy, and seemed intent on stiffening the New England defenders. Griffiths was well behind the backs, Steele began to wander and, when he realised that he had been mastered, his play was below expectations. Bastin scored for England, before interval, when England led 1/0.

After interval, both teams resumed very lively. Morris being the outstanding man. In a series of fierce Welsh attacks, Holdcroft emerged in flying colours. Ten minute bombardment and persistance rewarded Morris in a curling corner kick to goal, in nineteenth minute. Wales redoubled their efforts and Catlin, Sproston and Barker had a hectic period, running about, and were glad to kick in any direction. Glover headed in from Hopkin's centre. England, who made belated attack, lacked fire, and were well beaten.—Reuter.

VENICE IN DARKNESS

Severe Quake Shock Results In Panic

VENICE, Oct. 18.

The town was shaken by a severe earthquake at 3-00 G.M.T. The inhabitants woke up to find the electricity cut off and the whole place in darkness. People rushed panic-stricken into the streets which were soon thronged. There is no news of loss of life hitherto.—Reuter.

WAR MATERIALS FOR SPAIN

Unofficial Committee's Report On "Occupation Of Majorca By Italy"

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

The unofficial Committee of Enquiry into alleged assistance from foreign sources to the insurgent forces in Spain, has announced provisional conclusions.

The Committee has held three open meetings in London and has heard certain evidence in private.

The conclusions are:

(1) Before the outbreak of the revolt there was extensive activity in Spain, of agents of the German Nazi party, while Nazi propaganda in the Spanish language was smuggled into Spain through diplomatic channels. There is also some evidence of the supply of arms.

(2) Large scale importation of arms from German and Italian sources, and even of expert personnel, was pressed forward from the outbreak of hostilities right up to the time of the embargo. Thus the initial superiority of the Government, especially in aeroplanes, has been changed to a paralysing inferiority, both in quality and quantity.

(3) Deliveries of war-material, though lessened, did not cease with the signing of the non-intervention agreements.

(4) Something almost amounting to the occupation of Majorca has taken place by Italy—Italian officers being in command of the entire rebel activity there.

(5) Extensive rebel activity is carried on openly in Portugal with the connivance of the Portuguese authorities; in particular, liaison between the Northern and Southern rebel forces is effected on Portuguese territory.

(6) In striking contrast to the well-equipped rebel forces, the legitimate Spanish Government's militia are now handicapped by a crippling shortage of modern arms, and indeed, in some cases, of fire-arms and ammunition of any description.

The members of the committee were:—

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P.
Professor J. B. Trend.
Mr. R. McKinnon Wood.
Mr. E. L. Mallalieu
Lord Faringdon, and
Mr. John Jagger, M.P.

The committee heard the evidence of two newspaper correspondents from Portugal, one of whom had also visited Seville; three residents in Majorca, one of whom was heard in secret; a British journalist recently returned from Guadarrama front of the Spanish Government forces, and four members of a British delegation just returned from Madrid.—Reuter.

AGRIPADA POLICE'S ARRESTS

(Continued from page 1)

wada in connection with the stoning of the mosque and residential quarters.

AT BHOIWADA.

At King Edward Road, Bhoiwada, Hindus set upon some Muslims at 10 p.m. and began throwing stones at them. The police arrived on the spot and dispersed the crowd with a lathi charge. Soon after four fuel depots belonging to Muslims were set ablaze and the fire engines rushed to the spot and extinguished the fire.

14 arrests were made by the Agripada police late at night, in connection with stone-throwing at Pais Street.

6 DEAD: 60 INJURED

Latest casualties are six deaths and sixty injured for the day.

A Correction

In the report published on Sunday it was stated erroneously that a Muslim was stabbed opposite the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute. This report refers to the incident which occurred opposite the Seamen's Rest on Frere Road.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT IN INDIAN STATES

Madras Rajputanees' Protest

A meeting of the Natives of Rajputana residing in Madras was held at 410, Mint Street, Sowcarpet, Madras, under the auspices of the Marwadi Jain Mandal under the presidentship of Karansingh Metha to protest against the ill-treatment of the subjects of the Indian States such as Jhabua and Jodhpur.

Mr. M. K. Devaraj moved two resolutions protesting against the alleged ill-treatment to which the natives of Jodhpur State are subjected and to the imprisonment of Chaganmal Chopanival, Abhayamal Jain and Manmal Jain and to the cancellation of honour that had been conferred upon Mr. Navarathan Molji and requests His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and demanding fair trial.

The meeting also expressed sympathy towards the sufferings of the subject of Jhabua State.

RESTRICTIONS ON JAPANESE TEXTILES

Japan Fears New Zealand May Reduce Imports

TOKYO, (By Air Mail).

There is increasing apprehension that New Zealand may take steps to restrict the import of Japanese cotton and rayon textiles subsequent to the return from London to New Zealand of the Hon. Joseph Savage, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, and Hon. W. Nash, the New Zealand Finance Minister, who have been visiting the United Kingdom to prepare for the revision of the Ottawa agreement.

It is recalled in Japanese export circles that Australia increased her import duties on Japanese goods as soon as Sir Henry Cillett, Minister of Customs and Treaties, returned to Canberra from London.

ANOTHER FACTOR

Another factor on which the foregoing fear of import restriction is based is that the Japanese exports of cotton and rayon textiles to New Zealand have increased remarkably of late.

The abrupt increase of Japanese cotton and rayon textile exports to New Zealand developed after Australia raised her import duties. During June and July, this year, New Zealand bought 2,675,000 square yards of cotton textiles and 2,977,000 square yards of rayon textiles from Japan. These figures are double those of the corresponding period of 1935, indicating that the United Kingdom supply of these articles is affected.

There is no denying, however, that the recent reopening of the trade talks in Canberra between the Japanese Consul-General and Sir Henry Cullett, will have a direct bearing upon New Zealand measures for dealing with Japanese trade in the future. With this fact in view, the prospects of the Canberra negotiations assume more importance.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE OVERTAKES VENICE

Historic Castle Collapses

ROME, Oct. 18.

At least 16 persons have been killed by the Earthquake which shook Venice this morning. There were no fatalities or any material damage to Venice itself, as far as is known, at present; but, at Canevadisacile, in the Province of Venice, where the shock was very severe, 15 people were killed, and a number injured by the collapse of their houses, while they were asleep, and at Corneliano, where part of an historic castle collapsed, one was killed and six injured. Falling buildings elsewhere resulted in injury to several other persons.—Reuter.

"TALKING BOOKS" FOR THE BLIND

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Lord Nuffield has donated 35,000 sterling to the National Institute for the Blind for provision of "talking books" which are similar to gramophone records each side of which "reads" for 25 minutes. —Reuter.

English Team Against Scottish League

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following will constitute the English League Team against the Scottish League, on October 21:—

Holdroft, Male (Arsenal), Catlin, Britton, Gee (Everton) Keen, Crooks, Richardson (Huddersfield) Dean (Everton), Westwood and Bastin.—Reuter.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND

Duke Of Montrose Raises Demand In Liberal Conference

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Scottish Home Rule was voiced by the Duke of Montrose at the Scottish Liberal Conference today. He declared that Scotland was growing poorer annually.

Parliament was too busy with general affairs to attend to Scotland. He maintained that Home Rule did not involve separation of the British Isles.

The Conference passed a resolution that the economic plight of Scotland was a matter of very grave concern and directed that a Committee be appointed to enquire into it.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

(Continued on page 6)

with Ceylon, to gather sufficient data from various sources about the positive abuse of its provisions through the three-fold tyranny—Vaccination, Detention and Disinfection. And most of the average sojourners to the Island have experienced humiliation and tyranny at the Camp, wondering all the while whether their Karma symbolised itself between a choice of Bradmoor and Bedlam. I cannot possibly understand the scientific superstition behind this seven days' observation at the Camp as a conclusive test for infection, as the major volume of medical opinion is particular to have 21 days' observation. And fancy innumerable tin-gods "dressed in little brief authority" driving the Indian sojourners from pillar to post with all the rigours of a prison-life in the segregated camps allotted to them for the seven days' tyranny.

Medical Ordinance.

In anticipation of Medical Graduates of the Indian Universities setting up practice in large numbers among the large number of Indian settlers in Colombo and in the Provinces, the branch of the British Medical Association in Colombo successfully wirepulled the Legislature to pass this Ordinance, so much so that no Indian Medical Graduate is registerable and consecuently shut out from practising this profession here. Nor is this all. The Ceylon branch of the B.M.A. went a step further recently in their precious memorandum submitted to the Sub-Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to inquire into the working of the College of Indigenous Medicine by castigating the Ayurvedic and Unani 'quacks' as real social dangers, thereby implying the urgent necessity of gagging the Indian Ayurvedic practitioner and the Unani hakim from practising their professions in Colombo with a view to effect monopoly of practice for England-returned and Ceylon-trained allopathic medical men. The social sanction behind this move is considerable and in all likelihood legal sanction also would be inevitable in the near future, so much so this prejudice would have the strength of Statutory Sanctions to compel the Indian Ayurvedic practitioner and the Unani hakim to seek 'fresh lands and pasteurs new.'

The Finishing Touch.

The Civil Service thus shut its doors. The Medical profession did the same against the Indian Graduates. The Indian businessmen and merchants were gradually acquiring real property and estates and this had to be checked. A Land Commission was appointed to report on the desirability of setting limits to the activities of the Indian investor. And the Commission recommended that only those who are included in the list could bid at auction in Crown Land Sales. "By Ceylonese we mean the domiciled Europeans, the Sinhalese, the Ceylon Muslims, the Ceylon Tamils and Burghers," the Commissioners wrote, thereby deliberately excluding the Indian merchants from purchasing lands in the Island in future. On that occasion I had to severely comment on the provocative finding of the Commissioners.

The cumulative effect of these variegated legislations all along may be imagined as preparing the way for the amplification of the anti-Indian policy which has culminated now in a clamorous demand for restriction and repatriation and preferably towards eliminating the Indian element in the body-politic through Statutory sanctions.

A Peep into the Future.

So the world is closing in round the Indian immigrant in Ceylon reducing him to a lonely speck towards melting into the infinite in the near future. So the God's good world is being converted by man's prejudice into a bear garden, where it would appear, none can live at peace with oneself, much less with others, where private and public rights could be trampled with impunity for ulterior purposes.

Looking at the question from a broader angle any student of Indo-Ceylonese relations in the past, will have to recognise the utter incompatibility of Ceylon aiming at economic or political independence by constituting itself into a hostile political unit against India, inasmuch as the geographical contiguity and the legitimate competence of India as a major country in exercising her political rights over the Indian Ocean go a long way to realise the necessity for pure study and amicable adjustments.

SET-BACK IN REBEL ADVANCE

Morale Of Forces Strengthened

MADRID, Oct. 17.

Exactly three months have elapsed since the outbreak of the insurrection, and Madrid is preparing uncomplainingly for the ordeal which is plainly coming. The Capital is now plunged in darkness at 10 P.M. the hour at which gay life normally began. Severe heating and lighting restrictions accentuate food stringency due to the need of provisioning 100,000 militiamen of the new army and thousands of prisoners.

All able-bodied men are now under arms, fighting at two vital points on the Navalperal and Estramadura front and along the Toledo main road.

The insurgents recently progressed at first but are apparently held up on the Toledo road, which has strengthened the Government morale. The appointment of General Caballero as supreme military commander has also increased confidence.

Government claim to have completely rounded up the so-called fifth column, of which general Franco boasted saying that he would take Madrid with four columns outside and one already inside.

Thousands of arrests have been made during the past few days and the custody and nourishment of the arrested men are bound to be embarrassing.—Reuter.

OVIEDO CAPTURED

PARIS, Oct. 18.

The relief of Oviedo is announced in insurgent broadcasts which state that an advance guard composed of shock troops, volunteers and troops of the Foreign Legion entered Oviedo triumphantly and have joined up with the troops of the Garrison. All insurgent radio stations enthusiastically hail the liberation of the Capital of Asturias. It is declared that Government troops lost 5,000 killed in the fighting on the Oviedo Front. —Reuter.

ADVANCE TOWARDS MADRID

LISBON, Oct. 18.

It is reported that insurgent have advanced 17 miles towards Madrid, capturing numerous towns and villages and cutting off communications to the Capital whose only outlet now is the road to Valencia.—Reuter.

Commonwealth Aircraft, Ltd.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 18.

Formed at the invitation of the Commonwealth Government, to establish an Aircraft Factory for defence purposes. "The Commonwealth Aircraft, Limited" has been registered here, with a limited capital of one million sterling, which is being provided by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, the Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand limited, and by other sources.—Reuter.

HARIJAN WORK IN RAJPUTANA

Remarkable Progress Made During August

Mr. Ram Singh, the Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha writes:—

During the month under review the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangha and its branches conducted 76 days and night schools for the Harijans. There were in them 2,13 students on roll including 266 caste Hindu boys and 148 Harijan girls. The daily average of attendance in the school was ,455.

18 Harijan boys were secured admission into ordinary public schools. 359 Harijan students were supplied with reading and writing materials and 868 with soap-cakes free of cost. Sweets and fruits were also distributed among 206 Harijan students.

2,478 unclean Harijan students were made to clean their hands, faces and teeth and 942 were given baths.

The night schools were opened for the Harijans at Dungarpur, one night school at Chirawa (Jaipur) and 2 day and 1 night schools at Karauli.

285 sanitary rounds were taken in Harijan mohallas by our workers and 168 Harijans were persuaded to give up drink and carrion-eating. 21 Kathas and Kirtans from religious schiptures were recited before Harijan gatherings and 21 meetings attended by nearly 1,400 people were held.

The Harijan Sewak was read out to 2,580 Harijans and Caste Hindus. 537 Harijan patients were provided with free medical aid.

On August 15th, our branch committee at Niwai (Jaipur) celebrated the birthday anniversary of the Maharajah of Jaipur in the Harijan school which was attended, besides a good number of Harijans and caste Hindus, by the local State officials.

The urinals before a Harijan temple in the Raigar mohalla at Ajmer were a nuisance to the Harijan devotees of the temple and the other people who happened to visit the place. It is a matter of satisfaction that after three months' correspondence by the local Harijan Sewak Samity, the Municipal Committee has now removed them to other localities.

The Board and its 34 branches spent during the month under report a sum of Rs. 1,922|3. Out of this Rs. 1,582|11|6 or 82 per cent. was spent on welfare works.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1936.

The Three 1936 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India.

In B. A. (First) Examination, **first class first with Distinction (or tonours)** and cent per cent **passes.**

In **Chartered Insurance** (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in **India** with **two distinctions** (or Honours).

In **D. Com.** (**I.M.C.**) the **largest** number of passes in complete diplomas with **five Distinctions** (or Honours) and in **Business Management** Diplomas **All successful candidates** in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are **Davar's College men.**

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

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80, Esplanade Road, **BOMBAY.**

Stop This Interference With Civic Life

TAKE HOSTAGES OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE

A citizen of "Urbs Prima in Indis", writes:

Bombay has returned to medieval times and the days of "Autos-de-fe". Attempts at incendiarism on places of worship have been made. Some of these have been tragically successful. Some have been frustrated by the gallantry of officials—the police and the Fire Brigade. All credit to them.

CIVIC LIFE INTERFERED WITH.

But the Bhayya from U. P. who comes to distribute dairy products bears a death-chamber appearance Panic—nay, terror—is depicted in unmistakable features on his countenance. For earning a few chips he goes his daily rounds. But the Christian distributor of bread also has caught the panic. He has ceased to come on his rounds. Many parts of the city suffer from bread-shortage. Even restaurants suffered on Saturday from dearth of bread. And the postman, that inevitable harbinger of tidings, good and bad, has failed to drop my daily paper from the mofussil in my place. The Department pleads inability to induce its servants to go the regular rounds in the affected localities. Even in unaffected localities, the service has been dislocated. And thus the daily needs of the public go unattended.

How long is this to continue? That is the question before the ordinary citizen. And whether all these services will be stopped, making the city almost uninhabitable?

HOOLIGANISM EMBOLDENED.

If the communal troubles are not checked all such apprehensions may materialise. The hooligans resort to attacks and counter-attacks and only recede from the nefarious spoliation and slaughter at the sight of police. Hooliganism has been emboldened to spread to unexpected parts mainly on account of inadequate measures.

IN NAME OF RELIGION!

What is the cause of this trouble? A small affair of some music near a mosque.

But the path for harmony, for spiritual development, for the realisation and practical utilization of divinity cannot be by and through such channels as have made parts of Bombay a charnel house. What is going on in the City of Bombay—the "Urbs Prima in Indis"—is the antithesis of the purpose which both mosques and temples are meant to serve.

But what has the ordinary citizen, who has no religion beyond his good behaviour as an active citizen, done to be made to suffer all the inconveniences and also the risk of life if he ventures out of his house unwarily?

DILATORY TACTICS.

Government's actions seem to be too late. Curfew order seems to have failed to curb the fire of fanaticism and reprisals. Demonstrational firing for dispersal of unruly mobs—whether Hindu or Muslim—does not seem to have deterred the bad elements from taking advantage of this irreligious fanaticism.

Settlement between leaders is good. But it may not go far to check, the veritable under-world that seems to have been let loose.

DESPICABLE CARNAGE MUST STOP.

But Government must use its strong arm, the military, if the citizens are to be rid of the nightmare of stabbing in the back, looting and burning from their minds. Leaders like ex-Mayors have been clamouring for the granting out of military for checking this vicious and poisonous game of human hunt and slaughter.

Citizens' patrols have been suggested. But one doubts whether the time for such semi-technical methods has not already passed.

THE RIGHT REMEDY.

What does society do when its smooth working is disturbed? It takes the rowdy element, the desperadoes and depredators, and segregate them. Cannot Government do the same thing now? Has not Government sufficient knowledge as to who are the instigators of this riot, the fanners of the flame of this fanaticism and reprisals? They must investigate and find out the arch-instigators and take them as hostages and segregate them. They must round up the bad characters. They must also close all drug and drink shops in the affected areas and see that hooligans do not get these from elsewhere.

Government may do whatever it may. But the rioting must be checked with least [illegible] to the innocents. And this must be done swiftly, if Bombay the Beautiful is not to become Bombay the Bloody.

Pitched Battles Near Central Station & Katha Bazar

(Continued from Page 1')

and Muslims from Kandewadi, Falkland Road, Round Temple, Khoja Street and other places. Some of them have been sent to the Arthur Road Jail as the Police lock-up is full of arrested persons.

Inspector Wadell of the De Lisle Road Police Station has been taking all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the communal curse to his locality. There have been patrollings in the area every few minutes. Some of the officers of this section, at some risk to themselves entered chawls and evacuated all Muslims living in the Hindu locality.

STONED TO DEATH

At about 4-30 p.m. a Muslim who was walking along the Sayani Road was set upon by a Hindu crowd and stoned to death. On receipt of information the police rushed to the place and found that the Hindu crowd had dispersed. The dead man was removed to the morgue.

In the early hours of this morning a Hindu was mistaken for a Muslim and was stabbed on the Elphinstone Road. He has been admitted to the K.E.M. Hospital and is lying in a precarious condition.

At about 1 p.m., a Pathan walking along the Government Gate Road ,Parel, was set upon by some Hindus near the Findley Mills and stoned. The sight of the Police made the Hindus take to their heels and the injured Pathan was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital.

BHOIWADA QUIET.

Excepting for two stray assaults the Bhoiwada section was absolutely quiet during the last three days. Though in this section a good number of workers live, nothing of serious nature took place and the roads were practically deserted the whole of Sunday. Inspector Seth and his subordinates are doing all they can to prevent sporadic attacks on unwary pedestrians.

The Byculla Police have arrested ten persons in connection with the stoning of the mosque at Ghorapdev earlier in the day.

SITUATION AT KAMATIPURA

With the round-up of 131 bad characters early on Sunday morning there was complete calm and quiet at Kamatipura till evening but trouble started again with nightfall, and attempts to set fire to a temple and a building were reported. The police and the Fire Brigade helped in nipping the trouble in the bud.

At about 5 p.m., a menacing Hindu mob collected in front of the Minerva Talkies on the Lamington Road and stabbed four Muslims who were passing along and stoned another Muslim. Inspector Savant with a posse of constables arrived on the scene while the stoning was going on. At the sight of the police the mob rushed towards the Central Station. The five injured Muslims were removed to the Congress Hospital and treated.

PITCH BATTLE NEAR CENTRAL STATION

The Hindu mob, which ran towards the Central Station met with a Muslim mob and regular battle ensued. Each party throwing stones and soda water bottles at each other.

On receipt of information, Superintendent Karnik, Inspector Bird and Deputy Inspector Chowdhry of the Nagpada Police Station rushed to the place with armed police. At the sight of the police both the mobs took to their heels. Deputy Inspector Chowdhry chased three Hindus into a fuel shop. A Hindu who had a big dagger in his hand threw it away and escaped. Six persons were arrested in all.

A doctor who was passing along the Lamington Road in his car, found himself between the two crowds and in self-defence fired a shot in the air, from his private revolver.

It is understood that the Police Commissioner has instructed all the police officials that as far as the riot cases are concerned they should request the convicting magistrates to pass whipping punishment to the accused.

The European Association sent cigarettes and biscuits to be distributed among the officers and men of the Police force, who have been engaged in dealing with the communal strife in the city.

COAL SHOP LOOTED

A coal shop belonging to a Muslim and situated near the Kennedy Bridge was broken open by a Hindu mob on Sunday evening, and some bags of coal were thrown on the footpath. While the mob was still engaged in looting the shop the police arrived on the spot and dispersed the crowd.

A Muslim carrying a knife, which he threw away at the sight of the police near the Minerva Talkies on Sunday evening, was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

TROUBLE AT KATHA BAZAR

At about 8-30 stone-throwing at Hindus by a Muslim mob was reported from Katha Bazar. A regular pitched battle was reported. Deputy Commissioners Reynolds and U'ren with a posse of armed police rushed to the spot and put a stop to the fighting.

At 10-30 a.m. on Sunday, near Nur Building, Dadar Station, a Pathan was stabbed, and as there appeared to be some panic the rest of the Pathans in the locality were shifted by the police.

At 11-30 a.m. in front of Athavale Shahade & Co., Dadar, a Mahomedan butcher was severely assaulted. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

DADAR OUTRAGES

At 12 noon a Muslim was stabbed near the Portuguese Church, Dadar.

At 5-15 p.m. a Muslim was stabbed while passing along Tilak Bridge and removed to hospital.

POLICE DOING ITS BEST

(Continued from page 1)

of the affected area in the city with Honorary Magistrates with them. The lorries which were taken out all together in a line, moved at a very slow pace at the most affected areas and at some places, where there were big crowds of either Hindus or Muslims present. The lorries stopped for a minute or two and proceeded further.

TOUR MEANT FOR IMPRESSING

It is understood that the tour of the Military round the affected areas was meant merely to frighten the hooligans and restore confidence among the people. After patrolling the area once, the Military went back to their barracks at Colaba, after a couple of hours in the city.

The incidents that have followed the visit of the military in the affected localities, do not in any way indicate that the hooligans and mawalis have taken fright.

KAMATIPURA AGAIN

Kamatipura, which was comparatively quiet after the round-up in the morning has once again become the storm centre. Late in the evening, a report was received that a house was set fire to, and an attempt was made to set fire to a temple.

The City Police, the District Police, the City Fire Brigade and the hospitals have been overworked, during the last four days. All the Deputy Commissioners of Police have been out in their uniforms and have been rushing to places where the mob is very violent, or where the situation requires a bit of tactful handling. Mr. U'Ren and Mr. Taylor, the two youngest Deputy Commissioners have been always seen at the most dangerous localities, dealing with worst situations.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

In spite of all this, and in spite of the calling of the military, just to patrol for an hour and go back, the situation has not improved. The Police have done their best, but it cannot be confidently stated that they have the situation well in hand.

In view of the developments after the Military's patrolling, it is urged that Government should post the Military in the worst affected areas.

ARSON AND LOOTING ON LARGE SCALE

Arson and looting of shops were the most prominent features of the day's happenings in the City.

At Mandvi 11 shops belonging to Muslims were looted by Hindus. The shops were of different kinds. Some were toy shops, some dealt in paints, varnishes and colours. There was general looting of shops at the Samuel Street. Two persons were arrested for throwing stones at pedestrians at Khoja Mohalla. In all 11 persons were arrested for looting of shops in this area. Two of them are Muslims. There were no cases of injuries to person, but considerable damage to property was caused.

One Hindu was stabbed at the Mahomed Ali Road while a Muslim was stabbed at Masjid Bunder.

One Muslim was stoned at the Parel Road.

BIGGEST ROUND-UP.

The biggest round-up of "mawalis" and damaged characters took place at Kamatipura, Sukiaji Street and Duncan Road. Superintendent Godwin, Rao Saheb Karnik, Inspector Bird of the Nagpada police and other police officers, with 100 armed police constables scoured the locality, entering into houses suspected to be the centres of trouble and arrested people. No resistance was offered and the presence of the armed police had a salutary effect.

ARRESTS AT KAMATIPURA.

Two Muslims were arrested at Kamatipura by Sgt. Wragg in connection with the looting of two shops which were set on fire. The Fire Brigade was called and the fire was put out. One fuel depot and a bidi shop were slightly damaged.

At Dongri, a fire-wood depot of a Muslim at the Nowroji Hill, was set on fire. Kerosene oil was poured on pieces of wood and are was lit. Fire Brigade promptly arrived on the scene and put out the fire. A damage of Rs. 10, it is stated, was caused.

EVACUATION OF FAMILIES.

Several lorries were sent by the Arya Samaj Relief Committee and the Muslim Relief Committee, to the Dongri Police station for the rescuing of stranded families. The police sent escorts for the evacuation of families in the affected areas.

Two Marwari shops at Sandhurst Road East, were broken into by four persons. Before the looters could get out of the shops the police arrived on the scene and put them under arrest before any property was removed. An iron jemmy, some clothes, a watch were recovered from the miscreants.

Four Muslims were arrested at Tindal Street for throwing stones at the pedestrians at about noon.

One Muslim who was attacked by a mob, at the Nowroji Hill, Dongri, was stabbed by a Hindu, who escaped. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Stones were pelted at tram-cars at the junction of the Sandhurst Road and Chinchbunder Road. No one was injured and the miscreants disappeared on seeing the police.

OPENED FIRE THRICE.

The Princess Street Police opened fire three times, at Girgaum and Kalbadevi during the morning and the noon, when three shops were looted in that locality. At Fanaswadi a cycle shop was broken into last night. When the articles were about to be removed, the police arrived on the scene and, as the mob was defiant, the police opened fire. One person was injured.

At Burrows Lane a book-stall owned by a Muslim, was forced open and books and stationary were set on fire this morning. The police had to open fire again to disperse the mob and the fire was put out. One person was injured.

CASH BOX REMOVED.

At Bhangwadi, a cycle-shop belonging to a Muslim was looted and the miscreants removed the cash-box. Before they could decamp the police were on the scene and fired revolver shots. The cash box was left in the street and the looters ran away. One person was taken into custody in connection with this looting.

Two stabbing incidents were reported to the Princess Street Police A Muslim was stabbed at Sutar Chawl. A Hindu was stabbed at the Juma Masjid. Both were removed to the G. T. Hospital.

At Parel, a beggar lying on the pavement was stabbed. He was admitted to the K. E. M. Hospital with serious injuries. At Ferguson Road a Muslim was stabbed with fatal result.

DESERTED APPEARANCE

In other localities dead quiet prevailed and the main thoroughfares were completely deserted. But a tour through the bye-lanes revealed that persons of both the Hindu and Muslim communities sat on the pavements in long queuls in the respective localities while the police guard stationed at the junctions of such bye-lanes kept them confined to their respective areas.

The streets are littered with refuse and have not been cleaned during the last taree days. Filth one foot deep is lying waiting to be removed in the Bhuleshwar area and it is emitting dirty odour.

Opposite the J. J. Hospital, the streets remain dirty and the refuse lies scattered all over the place.

A musical instruments shop owned by a Muslim, at the Sandhurst Road, was looted this morning. One person was arrested for looting.

A Muslim was stoned this noon at Bhandari Street and he sustained injuries. He was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

CLASP KNIVES IN CAR.

The Agripada police stopped a private car last night at Hornby Vellard, and challenged the occupants, who were Hindus.

On a search of the car, several clasp knives were found on them. Five Hindus were taken into custody.

STONE THROWING.

Just as we go to Press, it is reported, stones were being thrown at Hindu residences, at the junction of the Lamington Road and the Belassis Road, near the Bombay Central Station.

The police rushed to the spot to restore order.

IN CITY HOSPITALS

Twenty persons with stab wounds and lathi blows were admitted to the J. J. Hospital, the Congress Free Hospital and the G. T. Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

Five persons were admitted to the Congress Free Hospital, out of whom one was treated for bullet wound.

Nine were admitted to the J. J. Hospital. Two of these were from Ghorapdeo.

Six were admitted to the G. T. Hospital. The condition of a Hindu who was stabbed at Sutarwadi is said to be critical.

LOOTING AND ARSON AGAIN

Some Muslim hooligans broke open two grain shops within a few yards of each other at Sankli Street at 10 a.m. this morning. The shops had been looted and the contents thrown on the footpath.

The police patrol of the Agripada police station noticed a Muslim hiding in the shadow of an adjoining building. He was put under arrest.

32 persons were arrested and a large part of the stolen property recovered when a search of the adjoining buildings was made. One Syed Alabax, who does not belong to the locality but was found hiding in the locality with an iron bar four feet long, was taken into custody.

LABOUR AREA QUIET.

Though the mills are closed, the north of the City, especially the labour area is calm and quiet. The quietness is partly due to the workers not being interested in the riot and partly due to the police arrangements at all vital points. The roads and lanes which are usually crowded are practically deserted. Excepting for some stone-throwing and scare in the De Lisle Road section and a stabbing case near the Dig Vijaya Mills the labour area is completely quiet.

A Muslim was attacked at 7-30 this morning and his stomach was ripped open near the mills. Before the police arrived, the miscreants had bolted.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

Police opened fire a Hindu mob stoning the mosque at Ghorapdeo at 12-30.

A Hindu boy, it appears, was stoned by Muslims shortly before this and as a retaliation the Hindus took to stoning the mosque. A Muslim who was injured in the stone-throwing was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. The attitude of the Hindu mob was menacing and the police fired five rounds.

AT REAY ROAD.

At Reay Road, a Christian boy was set upon and stabbed by a Muslim who apparently mistook him for a Hindu. The boy was immediately rushed to the K. E. M. Hospital. Sub-Inspector Gavde proceeded to the spot but on seeing him the Muslim who was standing near a timber shop with a knife in his hand escaped. Mr. Gavde, however, called together the Muslims of the locality and warned them that a repetition of the crime would lead them into serious trouble He warned them of drastic action.

But for the timely arrival of Inspector Sawant of the Lamington Road Police Station, two Muslim dhobis who were proceeding along Khetwadi with a Hindu servant would have been seriously attacked. They were being stoned by the Hindus, but the inspector came to the spot at the time and put the two Muslims in his car. But before he could take into custody any of the Hindus they had bolted.

GRAIN SHOP LOOTED.

A grain shop belonging to a Khoja was looted at Sarkari Tabala, Girgaon, at about 10-30 this morning. The police arrived on the spot and arrested a man.

At midnight on Saturday, the Majestic Shoe Mart at Gaiwadi was looted and the shoes and chappals in the shop removed. A man has been taken into custody in this connection.

A cracker shop at Saraswati Building was set on fire early in the morning. The timely arrival of the police and the Fire Brigade saved the shop.

STABBED THRICE.

A Muslim standing on the Prarthana Samaj Road was stabbed thrice on Saturday night and removed to the Congress Free Hospital in a precarious condition.

Gangadhar Govind Shastri, a Brahmin, was stabbed at the Bhavaninshankar Road on Saturday night. He died soon after admission in the Hospital. It is stated that he was stabbed by a Pathan but another version says that he was mistaken for a Muslim and stabbed by the Hindus.

Split In Mahasabha Ranks

Malaviya Group Disowns Parmanand Party's Doings

Emergent Meeting Of Working Committee, Held On Oct. 10, Declared Invalid

NEW DELHI, Oct. 18.

On the eve of the Lahore session of the Hindu Mahasabha a split between grohps of divergent thought, one headed by Pandit Malaviya, the other by Bhai Parmanand, is becoming increasingly marked. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held here to-day, under the presidentship of Pandit Malaviya, passed a resolution declaring invalid the emergent meeting of the Working Committee held on October 10, under the presidentship of Bhai Parmanand.

Another decision taken at to-day's meeting recognised the United Provinces Hindu Sabha and its Working Committee elected at Allahabad on September 20, as validly constituted while the meeting held on October 10 had given recognition to the United Provinces Hindu Sabha and its Working Committee elected at Cawnpore on August 30.—A. P.

Those present at the meeting were Kunwar Chandkaransarda Durgaprasad Pandit, Rahashahari Tiwari, Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, Lala Narayan Dutt.

CONSIDERATION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The meeting considered the correspondence that had passed between the president (Pandit Malaviya) and Padamraj Jain, one of the General Secretaries, Hindu Mahasabha, and that between the President and Office Secretary, Mr. Ganpatrai, and resolved that in view of this correspondence and particularly the fact that the President had cancelled the Emergency Meeting and that the Office Secretary had telegraphically informed members; that the Emergent Meeting of the Working Committee of October 10th had been cancelled, and that an ordinary meeting would be held on 18th October the meeting held on October 10th was invalid, and, therefore, its proceedings were null and void. The report of the Election Committee appointed by the Working Committee on 19th May to see elections of the U. P. Provincial Sabha its Working Committee duly carried out was laid before the Committee which resolved the report of the Election Committee be accepted, and, the General Secretary U. P. Hindu Sabha and Secretary, Reception Committee Lahore session, be informed that the U. P. Hindusabha and its Working Committee elected on Allahabad on 20th September is recognised as validly constituted U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabha. The Committee also considered of the representation of Babu Vikramajitsingh in this connexion, and resolved that copy of resolutions passed to-day be communicated to him.

NEXT I. L. O. SESSION

Suggestions Regarding India's Delegates Called For

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

A press communique states:

In the normal course the 23rd Session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva in June 1937. According to present information, the Conference will discuss:—

THE AGENDA.

The reduction of hours in the printing trade and the textile and chemical industries.

Safety provisions for the building trades.

Organisation of public works in relation to employment.

The revision of Draft Conventions relating to the admission of children to industrial and non-industrial employment.

THE DELEGATION.

The delegates representing each Member State at the Conference include two Government Delegates, one Employers' Delegate and one Workers' Delegate. Advisers can be appointed for each group according to necessity and circumstances. The duty of nominating the personnel of the entire Indian Delegation rests with the Government of India who, under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, have undertaken "to nominate non-Government Delegates and Advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or work-people as the case may be." An association will be regarded as representative of employers only if it includes among its functions that of dealing with the interests of employers as such (e.g. regulating conditions of employment).

All suggestions relating to the nomination of non-Government Delegates and their Advisers should reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour as early as possible and, in any case, not later than the 21st December, 1936.

Allowances (on a scale which can be ascertained by application to the Department of Industries and Labour) will be granted by Government to defray the expenses of the Delegates and any Advisers finally nominated.—United Press.

Riot Situation On Sunday Morning

SUNDAY, 11-30 A.M.

The Sunday morning broke with the peals of loud explosion a few paces from the police guard at Thakurdwar. It was still dark as it was about 5-30 a.m. and the locality was thrown into consternation over the news that a crackers shop belonging to a Muslim was set on fire. The Fire Brigade had the first call of the day, the previous day having been registered with 25 calls. The fire was put out in a few minutes and, again, after an hour another call was received, this time from Imamwada near Dongri. A temple was set on fire and it was completely gutted before the fire brigade could do anything.

STRAY ASSAULTS CONTINUE.

The incidents of stray assaults also continued during the day. Although Hindus prefer to go about in Hindu localities and the Muslims in Muslim localities, at certain cross roads or bye lanes some of the pedestrians meet with the misfortune of being stabbed and assaulted.

A Hindu at Fergusson Road was stabbed this morning as he was taken as a Muslim. Unfortunately for him he had a beard.

One Muslim was stabbed at Girgaon Road.

A fuel shop at Fergusson Road was also made a bonfire of by the hooligans. The fire was extinguished by the Fire Brigade.

LOOTING OF SHOPS.

One coal shop and four grain shops were looted in the Sankli Street. This had, however, an interesting sequel a little later. Seven Muslims were trying to catch an up-country train at Central Station when they were challenged by the police on suspicion and arrested. They were brought back to their rooms at Sankli Street and many articles looted a few hours previous from the grain and coal shops were, it is alleged, recovered.

STOP PRESS

A DAMP SQUIB

VIENNA, Oct. 18.

Chancellor Schuschnigg had a chilly reception, when he addressed at Schweiz the greatest political rally in Austrian history The meeting was elaborately planned and advertised.

The Railways carried 150,000 people free, from all parts of Lower Austria, and the authorities dispensed a substantial breakfast and also tickets for football matches, the theatre, and cinemas gratis. 350,000 were present when Herr Schuschnigg, standing on a 70-foot tower defended his policy, without, however evoking any enthusiasm. Even promises of social improvement, cheaper coal and free milk for school children did not shake the audience's stiff silence.—Reuter.

SUCCOUR TO WAR VICTIMS

GENEVA, Oct 18.

The International Red Cross has decided to open a world wide fund to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the war in Spain.

Red Cross branches hitherto have supplied 100,000 Swiss Francs with the stipulation that the money be equally distributed to both sides.—Reuter.

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NUMBER OF SELLING AGENTS, DEALERS & STOCKISTS (Approx) ...	10,000
INDIAN JUTE BAGS USED	1,77,25,340 BAGS
FREIGHT PAID TO INDIAN RAILWAYS	1,46,31,660 RUPEES
INDIAN COAL CONSUMED	4,43,148 TONS
FULL MANUFACTURING CAPACITY	14,65,000 TONS

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Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE

Under kind instructions from the Station Staff Officer, Belgaum, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Fort, Belgaum on 4th November, 1936 at 10 a.m. sharp and immediately afterwards at M. E. Stores, Belgaum and thereafter at Military Dairy Farm, Belgaum.

Two pumps, 6 iron girders, remington typewriter, doors and windows, bedstead, chairs one 5 B.H.P. Fielding engine and its parts, bow, motor accessories, part worn clothing, looking glasses, one building for workshop.

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AUCTION SALE

Under kind instructions from the Garrison Engineer, M.E.S., Poona, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on Wednesday 28-10-36 at 10 a.m. sharp, the sale commences at M.E.S. Stores, Wanowrie and immediately thereafter at M.E.S. Ghorpudi, Poona, and M.E.S., F. and S.

Timber, bricks, steel tanks 5' x 5' x 5', bullies, ceiling fans, electric wire, G.C.I. sheets, tools, etc.

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AUCTION SALE

Under kind instructions from the Staff Captain, 11th Infantry Brigade, Ahmednagar and the Station Staff Officer Aurangabad, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction at, place, date and time mentioned below:—

At Ahmednagar, on Thursday, 29-10-36 at 10 a.m. sharp at the fort, Ahmednagar and immediately afterwards at Bhingar Store Yard, Ahmednagar.

Bags 1 and 2 mds. size, serviceable and unserviceable in large quantity drums, etc.

At Aurangabad on Saturday on 31-10-36 at 10 a.m. sharp at Supply Depot, Aurangabad, opp. Infantry Line and immediately afterwards at M.E.S. Store, Aurangabad. Bags 1 md. and 2mds. size. Tins, Drums, Timber, etc., etc.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Riots

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The rioting that has been taking place in various parts of the City during the last three days cannot but cause the deepest grief to all persons who have the cause of the Hindu-Muslim unity and the well-being of this city close at their heart. To many people it must be surprising that a comparatively insignificant temple and a mosque should have suddenly been given such extraordinary prominence and become the cause of so much ill-feeling and bloodshed and loss to property and business. We believe that it is recognised in all quarters that the real persons guilty of the recent lawlessness are not the best elements in either of the Hindu or Muslim communities. We desire to call the attention of all concerned to the manner in which the present disorders are being dealt with. From the figures given in the newspapers it appears that during the last three days' rioting many persons have been arrested but most of them appears to have been arrested for throwing stones or other comparatively minor offences. It is curious that papers mention very few instances of persons guilty of stabbing being arrested on the spot. Although from the fact that a great number of such stabbing cases have taken place in broad day-light in the presence of scores of people it would seem almost impossible that the murderers should be able to escape scot-free and that it should not be possible to trace them.

We, therefore, suggest that whenever any case of stabbing or other serious offences are reported the Commissioner of Police should insist that inquiries in the locality should be made with the same strictness and persistence that they are observed when murders are committed during more normal times. We fully realise the strain that must be put on the police by simultaneous out-break of disturbances in many parts of the city and that this strain would prevent the police from making the same elaborate inquiries which they would make if there were no disturbances but we feel that it would be far better if the police set about tracking down murderers and bringing justice home to them rather than allowing them to escape in the attempt to stop some minor disturbance elsewhere. One or two cases dealt with severely would act a dterrent to all the "Badmashes" of the localities.

We have also to make one another suggestion and that is the Commissioner of Police should station posses of police constables with an Officer at strategic points where Hindu localities end and Muslim localities commence. These posses of policemen should be instructed to prevent any Hindu entering a Muslim locality and similarly any Muslim from the Hindu locality.

We trust these suggestions which we have made will be given careful attention to by the authorities concerned.

In conclusion we humbly beg to suggest that Government should intervene and stop the construction work of the new Sabha Mandap which may put an end to this serious riot and ill-feelings between the two communities.—Yours etc.,

ABDUL HAMID M. ESMAIL,
SAJJAD HUSAIN JAREWALA
ABDUS SATTAR,
GULAM MOHOMED ABDUR RAHMAN,
MAHOMED ASGHAR KHAN,
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POINTS FROM LETTERS

Fascism(?)

D. S. TRIVEDI protests against the proposal to extend the term of office of the Congress President and observes that it betrays a drift towards Fascism.

Petit Institute

S. RAMA CHAR complains that the attitude adopted by the Chairman of the extraordinary general meeting of the J. N. Petit Institute on last Tuesday was extremely autocratic.

Matric

GEM pleads for a less burdensome curriculum and a more liberal system of examination for the Matriculation. He also pleads for the incorporation of optional commercial subjects in the syllabus.

Wanted Sterner Measures

V. S. MUDVEDKAR calls upon the police to take sterner measures in repressing the riotous mobs.

Rangoon Suggestion

P.S.G. (Rangoon), suggests the opening of an Indian Swadeshi Store in Rangoon, as it is found difficult to obtain Indian-made articles there.

Thana Complaint

J. V. PIMENTA (Thana), makes a number of complaints against the Thana Municipality, regarding the awful conditions of the roads, the scarcity of water supply, the bad street lighting and the generally insanitary condition of the city. He urges the municipal members to pay prompt attention to these matters.

River Erosion

S. SUBBASWAMY (Pati District, Saugor), refers to the critical condition of the Pati village due to the erosion of the river, and requests the authorities to save the inhabitants from the impending danger.

Come To An Agreement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a very disgraceful and regrettable to Muslims and Hindus that they have not reached to an amicable settlement of the Byculla Sabha Mandap dispute. If the both communities are unable to come to an amicable settlement themselves, how can they think they will break the chain of politican slavery?

I hope every leader of the both communities will try his best to come to an amicable settlement as early as possible.—Yours, etc.,

NURUL BASHAR CHOWDHARY
233, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Devaluate The Rupee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The separation of France from the gold bloc and the consequent devaluation of the franc are bound to have repercussions of world wide ramifications which will necessitate the devaluation of the currencies of other countries. Other adherents of the gold bloc have followed suit immediately and those who were already off gold further devaluated their currencies in order to protect their foreign trade. Countries like Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia have found it necessary to devalue their currencies in order to protect them. The currencies of most of the important European countries were more or less managed by dictatorial powers and hence it has been possible for them to devalue with characteristic rapidity and ease.

In India the necessity for devaluation of the rupee to the level of 1s. 4d. is felt all the more keenly due to these recent world developments. The official and non-official supporters of the 1s. 6d. ratio are bound to make capital out of England's unconcerned attitude towards the continental developments and hold out the glaring example in support of their argument against devaluation.

England is apparently watching the situation with characteristic lethargy but no doubt firmly convinced that the devaluation cannot have serious repercussions on the sterling. Almost all the European countries are highly industrialised and depend upon their export trade. Manufactured goods form a very small percentage of English imports and as such European currencies, especially the Lira, the Mark and the Franc cannot be a serious menace to the sterling. Even if they do so become the Exchange equalisation fund steps in to protect the sterling.

As regards exports, England's best customers are the colonies, India and other backward countries in whose imports manufactured goods form the bulk. The rupee and the colonial currencies are linked to the sterling and hence England is safe on both sides.

After England's going off the gold standard the rupee was linked to the sterling at the despised level of 1/6 which evoked relentless criticism from all nationally-minded Indians. The devaluation of the European currencies is bound to have serious repercussions in India. The manufacturers of those countries will become cheaper than before and become a serious menace to Indian industries which are more or less in a state of infancy and may cause wide unemployment amongst the middle and the lower classes. This competition will be more keenly felt in the foreign markets, especially in Africa. On the contrary, Indian raw materials will become proportionately costly to the European countries which will cause unprecedented hardship to the Indian agriculturists who are already hard hit by the present famine conditions. It must be remembered that India's best customers are not within the Empire but without, and if we want to safeguard our export trade then we must use the only weapon we have — to devaluate.

The world is just emerging out of the throes of the trade depression and devaluation will be extremely helpful towards the amelioration of the conditions of the middle class and the lower class who were the worst sufferers. As Sir Phiroze Sethna has rightly pointed out, Government's best weapon to fight the inroads made by communism and terrorism is to remove middle class unemployment. Schemes of village uplift and rural developments are Utopian myths unless Government show the sympathy and willingness to lead the agriculturists to prosperity by lowering the ratio. If Government have got any serious and sincere intention to tackle the problem of middle class unemployment which is causing political discontent due to the economic hardships caused to the educated unemployed whose minds are diverted to other channels to find out panacea and palliatives then it must devaluate as a gesture of goodwill which will go a long way in enlisting the sympathies and support of the classes as well as the masses.—Yours etc.,

M. D. TRELING

Berlin Specialist To Do Research In India

COLOMBO, Oct. 17.

Dr. Max Selesinger of Berlin who is a heart, lung and stomach specialist and has come out to the East to carry out research in medicinal plants, will be leaving Colombo on Sunday next for India where he intends to do research work for five years; for India offers, in his opinion, the foremost field for research into the medicinal progress of plants. He is evincing great interests in the Ayurvedic system of medicine.—United Press.

POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 17.

After recording the prosecution evidence and statement of the accused, confessing the guilt, Mr. W. Jackson, first class Magistrate framed charges against Abdul Karim, formerly a branch postmaster at Dokoha, a suburb of Jullundur cantonment for withholding payment of certain money orders for a considerable length of time without any adequate reason.

The accused repented for his folly and begged for King's mercy. The learned Magistrate reserved orders for the 19th instant.—United Press.

Purse For Kamala Hospital

KOTHAMANGALAM, Oct. 16.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Kothamangalam, Ramand District at 8 a.m. yesterday. He was accorded a hearty welcome by a large gathering. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given by the citizens of Kothamangalam for Kamala Hospital. Pundit Nehru addressed for a few minutes. It is understood that he appreciated the lump sum given by the people of this small village for the hospital. —A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Governor of Madras has extended the life of the Madras Legislature till March 31, 1937. This is the fourth time that the life of the present Council has been extended.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST PROFESSIONAL TAX

Kohat Candidates For Frontier Assembly

RAWALPINDI, Oct. 18

The District Parliamentary Board, Kohat, under the chairmanship of Pir Shanshah recommended the name of candidates from Kohat constituencies, for the coming elections, to the Frontier Provincial Parliamentary Board.

It also drew the attention of the Government to the failure of crops in Kohat district, due to lack of rains, and hailstorms and requested the Government to remit land revenue by 50 per cent.

The Board condemned the imposition of professional tax by the Kohat District Board.—United Press.

Six Injured In Faction Fight

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 17.

A report of a fight that ensued between two jat parties in which six persons were seriously injured has been reported from Dhanpur, a village in Hoshiarpur district.

It is alleged that there was a long-standing feud between the two jat parties of the said village. Last week a dispute arose over cattle straying into the fields of the other party, which soon developed into a free fight in which clubs and hatchets were freely used as a result of which six persons of both parties received serious injuries; one of them is lying in grave condition in Una hospital.

The police has arrested one person so far and further investigations are proceeding.—United Press.

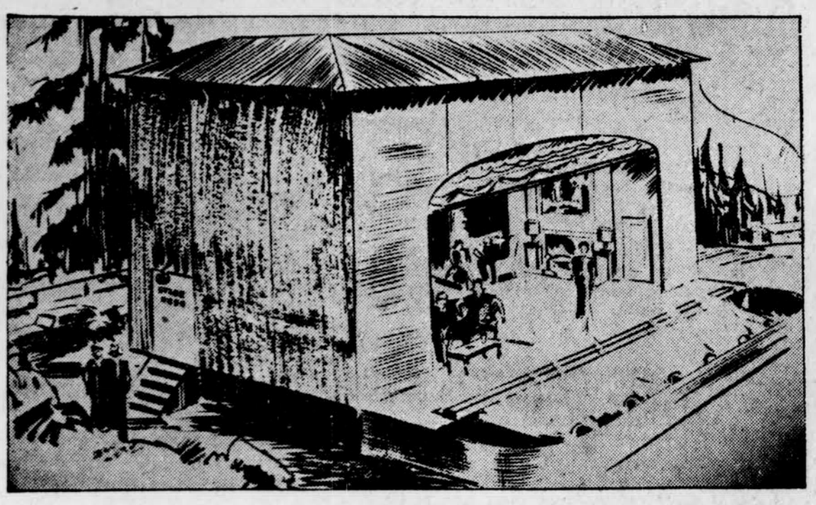
NOT A 'BARGAIN'

The Double Eagle is not for the man who wants the cheapest tyre—regardless of quality, safety and mileage. It is for the man to whom the best only is good enough. It is the finest tyre even Goodyear can produce—deeper of tread, sturdier of build—yet no less flexible. The Double Eagle is the cream of all Goodyear has learned in building 25,00,00,000 tyres. Its amazing strength and long wearing qualities more than repay the first cost

.... but certainly the greatest value that money can buy

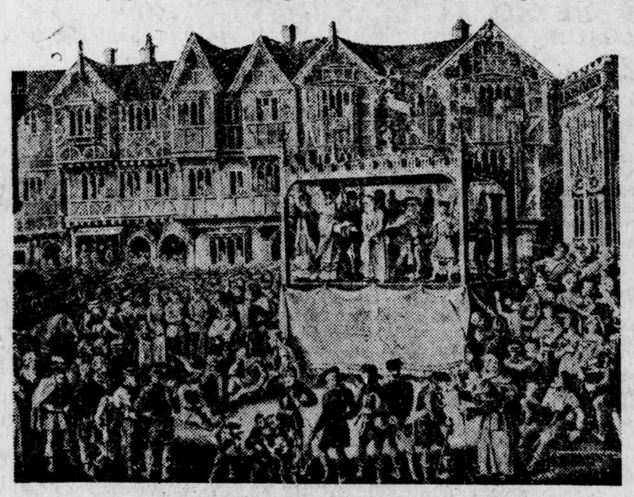
GOODYEAR

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



Left: The New Portable Trailer Theater Showing the Stage Set for a Performance. Right: Reproduction of an Old Drawing of a Medieval Traveling Theatre Which Toured England Centuries Ago.

A NEW TRAILER THEATER



How the Portable Playhouse Is Hitched to a Motor Bus to Take the Stage to Audiences Living in Remote Regions

IF the audience cannot go to the theater, then the theater should go to the audience. Basing his invention on that idea, Arthur Ebenhack has perfected a portable play-house, a motorized model of the traveling theater of medieval England.

This new type of trailer theater, which is pulled from place to place by being hitched to a motor bus which contains living quarters for the cast and the crew, is designed to eliminate most of the shortcomings of the old "stage on wheels," and promises to bring back to the American road what its English predecessor accomplished for English drama. The adaptability of this new design to modern conditions makes it possible for traveling stages once again to do "missionary" work for the theater, by taking it to remote sections.

With an over-all height of 11 feet, width of eight feet and length of 30 feet, this outdoor stage, as an automotive trailer, is designed to meet all road conditions. It is opened on location to an outdoor stage structure approximately 14 times larger than the body of the trailer. The opening and closing of the theater is accomplished by a gear arrangement underneath the floor at either end of the trailer The operation is 95 per cent mechanical and requires only two men to make it ready for a performance. This can be done in 25 minutes.

The trailer body, which is eight feet by seven feet by 20 feet, becomes a stage 24 feet deep, 20 feet high and 35 feet across. A 30-foot trailer expands to 24 feet deep, 30 feet high and 45 feet across. The weight on the chassis of a 30-foot trailer is approximately five tons, varying according to materials and type of construction. Additional cables permit the use of lighter materials.

The theater is a hinged job, with fewer than three per cent of the parts assembled on location. The locking, bolting or bracing of the hinged units at 20 points makes the structure weather-proof and substantial.

When closed as a trailer, the sides and roof take up less than one foot of the space at both sides of the trailer body, permitting a packing space of six feet, by seven feet, by 20 feet for scenery and "props." The scenery, standing upright, is packed in a compartment inside the center section of the sides of the theater and is automatically lowered to a horizontal position when the structure is closed. The rest of the load can be packed on the center section of the stage from all sides and the theater closed down over it. Ninety-five per cent of the work of setting up and taking down can be done under cover.

The theater can be built of either light structural iron or good lumber. The use of cable supports for floor sections requires the sub-structure of the floor to be adjusted only at the four corners with reference to the contour of the land. One and one-half inch channel iron is used for the joist of the floor extensions.

The sides and roof of the theater are built of panels of hard composition board with borders of galvanized iron. The floor of the theater folds into a five-sided box pattern with the open side at the top. The roof folds into a five-sided box pattern with open side down.

The sides of the theater fold like a screen from the center sections of the structure.

Overlapping edges of roof sections and weather stripping between sections of the sides make the entire structure weatherproof.

The theater is erected as follows: The end, side and corner sections are brought to position and fastened securely with only four bolts. The gear arrangement at one end of the trailer then lifts that side and the roof to a height where the opposite side which [illegible] and below it can be erected to a point where this latter side meets the edge of the roof and is fastened to it by a trip lock. As the two sides are erected to vertical position, the roof is raised simultaneously by a track arrangement on the under side of the roof. The sides are unfolded, after the floor extensions are lowered.

The structure is simple mechanically, based upon the fundamental idea of having one section of the theater wall affixed rigidly at a right angle to each of the two and floor-extensions. This permits an assembled structure to be erected in about one-twentieth of the time and labor cost that it would require to assemble a knocked-down structure of the same size.

The fly gallery permits of using standard lighting equipment. With a 30-foot trailer, it is possible to fly a set of 14-foot scenery. A false apron allows for "spots" beyond the footlights.

The breakaway lower sections of the proscenium arch, which can be moved back seven feet after the curtain is raised, widens the sight lines so that, according to the inventor, audiences of from 10,000 to 25,000 can see and hear satisfactorily. The seating capacity easily can be increased by means of portable equipment and sections also can be provided for those who bring their own seats.

The trailer theater, when opened up on location is large enough to supply most of the comforts of home, including a bath-room. The structure has approximately the cubic space of an eight-room bungalow. There are dressing rooms, upstairs and down, in both rear corners of the theater. Traveling expenses are thus reduced to gasoline, oil, electricity and food, which are estimated to be about one-tenth of the customary road costs.

Your Halo

HALOES shown shining around the heads of the characters pictured in sacred art are supposed by many to be imaginary. There are scientists today, however, who have a theory that the original artists may have seen a faint mist surrounding the heads of the holy men whom they painted.

As most characters in sacred history were endowed with overwhelming mental strength, and their followers were usually highly sensitive, it may be that in a few cases haloes were actually seen.

By using a specially-treated glass screen, research workers are able to view an aura of radiance outlining any human body. This mist-like edging is widest and most distinct round the subject's head, especially if he has a strong personality.

In making studies of the human aura investigators have found that it becomes almost invisible in individuals who are ill, or under anaesthetic; it also fades round weak or unhealthy parts of the body. It is most marked in women.

Having such a direct bearing upon health, this at present rather vague discovery may one day become the basis of a new healing art.

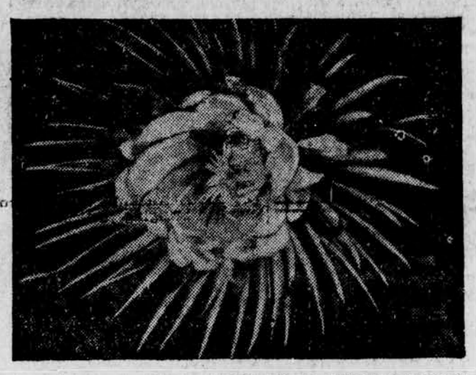
How Tides Cause Headaches

HEAD "tides" are given by Doctor Temple Fay as a logical explanation of the cause of headaches so frequently suffered by extremely fat and very thin persons. Light-weights and heavy-weights are victims of headaches because their brains are bathed in a watery fluid connecting with the fluid in the spinal cord. This fluid surges into and recedes from the brain in the same way as ocean tides flow and ebb. A headache can result, according to Doctor Fay's theory, either at "high tide" or at "low tide."

Thin persons, Doctor Fay explains, suffer from headaches because the pressure of the fluid on the brain is apt to be below the pressure of the blood within the surface arteries at "low tide." In such a case these arteries would become distended and the headache would again result.

Fat persons, on the other hand, have headaches as the result of the excessive pressure produced around the brain by the "high tide." This pressure drives blood from the large arteries at the surface of the brain into others in other parts of the organ with the result that the latter arteries are distended. The nerve fibers around the distended arteries then naturally are stretched and a headache follows.

Rare "Queen of the Night"



A Rare Bloom of the Kakteenant Plant, a Night-Blooming Cereus of the Cactus Family Which Grows in the Arizona Desert. It Has as Many as 20 Buds Which Open Once a Year, Usually at Midnight and Fade Before the Sun Is Up.

THE Spaniards call this strangely beautiful flower, "La Reina de la Noche" (the Queen of the Night), for it is the most glorious of all blooms, the night-blooming cereus, which comes into blossom only once each year and at midnight. It is found in Arizona, and is known in science as Selenicereus grandiflorus.

Collectors and botanical gardens are always watching for choice specimens of "the Queen of the Night" because of its unique character.

In a greenhouse this flower has been known to open as early as 9:30 p. m. to a spread of seven inches and in a few hours fade away. One plant may have as many as 20 buds, each one opening but once, and perhaps on different nights, but once a year only does a bud come out.

When found in the desert of Arizona, for "the Queen of the Night" is a desert plant belonging to the cactus family, it looks just like a dead stick, projecting between desert rocks. Even the buds of the kakteenant plant look like little knots. When the miracle happens between sunset and midnight, the knots swell and open into beautiful waxen blossoms as big as a saucer. Before sunrise they are gone for another year.

A Buoyant Bathing-Suit

The "Pagoda" Bathing Suit Which Is Made of Cloth Woven from Wood to Give Buoyancy to the Wearer.

THE newest novelty in beach costumes is a buoyant bathing-suit made of woven wood. This particular style is called the "pagoda," from its resemblance in in form to that of the curious type of Chinese architecture, used especially in sacred buildings.

Since this suit is made of a woven wood cloth and is put together in tiers it is given a surprising amount of buoyancy. As this type of bathing-suit becomes popular the beaches will present the appearance of thousands of animated pagodas of different colors bobbing up and down in the waves of perambulating along the sands.

Nerves as Chemical-Makers

PROCESSES of greatest interest to the human race lie within the cerebral field and the nervous system, which measure pleasure and pain and predetermine the most refined thinking, according to Doctor Willis R. Whitney. Investigations have shown that the circulation of the blood to various parts of the body is reduced by irregular nerve control which may be caused by worry.

Some of the studies now being made of nerves is towards discovering whether nerves act like mechanical clamps, electrical devices or chemical products. Experiments seem to indicate that nerves produce chemicals for stimulation; and also, that this stimulation can be brought about electrically.

"All our troubles and pleasures are, in the final analysis, neural," says Doctor Whitney. "From the pain of a cold toe to the happiness of some constructive mental process, our nerves are the necessary generator and network. From dreams of avarice to indigestive nightmares, all the information comes to nerves through nerves. Moreover, all the storage of past records lies probably intact in nerve structures and might be available if we better knew the system.

"The nerve groups which control our insides willy-nilly, without consulting our cerebral system, seem to differ in themselves as though competition were necessary even for the smallest organ. Chemists understand balanced reactions and know that the equilibrium condition is not idleness, but represents stability, just because two necessary reactions are doing all they can in opposite directions.

"Probably all processes that proved desirable, among those of the simplest nerve system, were adopted into the cerebral system as it developed from the lower states of man. So some day we may begin to see how beer and pretzels change into music, arts and science or Brahms, Cellinis and Pasteurs."

A Telephone Device for the Deaf

DEAFNESS no longer is a handicap to anyone so afflicted when he wishes to use a telephone. Conversations which heretofore have been totally inaudible to those hard of hearing now can be easily and plainly understood.

The handicap of deafness is removed by means of a device for controlling the volume of sound. The amplifying equipment is housed in a small box placed within easy reach of the telephone-user. Merely by turning a small knob the volume of the voice coming through the telephone receiver can be increased to the degree sufficient to enable the deafened person easily to hear the conversation.

Merely by Turning the Knob of the Voice-Amplifying Device the Deafened Telephone-User Is Enabled Easily to Hear Every Word That Is Communicated Through the Receiver.

Oil of the Swordfish a Rich Source of Vitamins

ALIVE, the swordfish is a big, ferocious warm-water food fish that will attack and kill a whale or puncture a boat with its bony nose. A real fighter, its capture is the goal of every deep-sea fisherman.

Dead, the swordfish provides the most concentrated natural source of vitamins A and D. Swordfish-liver oil, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, is sometimes 150 times as rich in these vitamins as good grades of medicinal cod-liver oil. A fisheries company of Gloucester now produces this relatively scarce and valuable oil, new to commerce, which could be used as a vitamin concentrate in itself, and is actually in use for blending with other oils to increase their vitamin content.

Another member of the select family of medicinal fish oils is halibut-liver oil, which has been available commercially for about seven years. It is also produced in Gloucester, and is inferior only to swordfish-liver oil as a vitamin source.

The father of all vitamin-bearing fish oils, however, is cod-liver oil and still by far the most important oil of its class. Used for hundreds of years as a household remedy, with little knowledge of its physiological action, its reputation now rests on a firm foundation of biological research, and it has become an important constituent of poultry and animal feeds, as well as a supplementary source of vitamins for the consumption of human beings.

The hake, cusk, haddock, pollack, related to the cod, are also sources of liver oils which may be used for this purpose, though in general they are not quite equal to the cod in this respect. Incidentally, American chickens receive better attention in this respect, as they consume by far the greater part of the cod-liver oil sold in the United States.

The production of fish-liver oils for vitamins is still an infant industry in the United States, even when the oil obtained from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia is added to what is produced in the United States. Oils of satisfactory characteristics with excellent vitamin assays are being produced, but they are now completely outclassed in volume by importations from abroad, particularly Norway, which has for so many years been associated with the cod-liver oil industry.

ECZEMA

Wet or dry, acute or chronic, whatever extensive and however long-standing. Cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Price Rs. 2|- per pot. Four pots Rs 6|-. Postage extra.

KAMALA WORKS,
Panchpota, Bengal (B.C.)

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 2/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 4/- for large size bottle.

MenMadeYoung

Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists.

RHEUMATISM

This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit.

EADE'S PILLS

FROM ALL CHEMISTS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
Stockist: R. M. ZAVERY, Princess Street.

Indian News From Here And There

GOVINDLAL SHIVLAL AT BELGAUM

Congress Candidate For Council Of State Assured Full Support

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Oct. 17.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, the Congress Candidate for the Council of State visited Belgaum and Dharwar and saw the voters.

A majority of voters has promised support to him.

He left for Hubli this afternoon and will see the voters of Hubli, Gadag and Bagalkot. He visited the Vanita Seva Samaj at Dharwar.

Mr. Hukkerikar, Dr. Hardikar returned from Bellary on Thursday. Mr. Hukkerikar goes to Belgaum to-morrow and sees Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, chairman of the Karnatak Parliamentary Board regarding to selection of candidates.

BOMBAY PROV. CO-OP. BANK'S PROGRESS

Silver Jubilee Celebrations Of Taloda Branch

(From A Correspondent).
TALODA, (By Mail).

On completion of 25 years of the working of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, silver jubilee celebrations were held at the Taloda Branch of the Bank, under the presidentship of Shreemant Virsing Bapuji Padvi, Chief of Singpur State, in the Bank's premises on October 11.

Speeches were delivered by various persons, amongst whom were Messrs. S. M. Kotwal, Special Official for Bhil Societies, A. M. Shah, Inspector of the Bank, and L. R. Bhangre. It was explained in the meeting by tracing the history of the Bank, how the working of the Bank gradually developed from a small central Bank to a leading Provincial Bank in the country. It was also pointed out how the Bank was working on truly co-operative principles by allowing rebate in interest to societies, by forming advisory boards at all branches and by not allowing fat dividends.

Tributes were paid to the promoters of he Bank, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey.

ASPECTS OF MAHATMA

Mahadev Desai On Varied And Rich Personality Of Gandhiji

(From A Correspondent)
WARDHA, (By Mail).

The Secretary, Marwari Educational Society, Wardha, writes:

On the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at Marwari Vidyalaya, Wardha, Sjt. Mahadev Desai gave a very instructive and thoughtful address to the students. Babu Rajendra Prasad, who presided said that Mr. Mahadev Desai was the most competent person to speak on Mahatma Gandhi because he had the greatest opportunities of coming in close contact with him.

VARIED PERSONALITY.

Sjt. Mahadev Desai, in the course of a speech lasting for about an hour, observed that it was very difficult to know the true personality of Mahatma Gandhi, because it was so varied and rich. Casual visitors who went to see him at Segaon, were like the blind-men trying to discover what an elephant was like. At different times of the day, they would find him praying, attending to the sick, spinning, serving food, and even cleaning the latrine. They were liable to conclude that he was either a priest or a doctor, a cook or a harijan. But, in order to understand his real personality, one must know that Truth had been his guiding light, and he was always prepared to sacrifice everything for it. When Mahatmaji appeared at the London Matric examination, the "viva voce" examiner asked him, "What is more golden than gold?" Gandhiji even at that early age, at once replied, "Truth!" He had always lived upto his ideal and was ready to resist falsehood even at the cost of his life. When he started his untouchability campaign, many people ceased to give him financial help and he had to encounter great difficulties. But he did not budge an inch, and remained firm and undaunted.

STUDENT OF GITA.

"Mahatma Gandhi", continued Mr. Desai, "is an ardent student of Bhagwat Gita, and he has always been living according to its philosophy. The verses of the Gita have been woven into his life, and every action of his is inspired by them. He is, therefore, a true Yogi, in the real sense of the term".

Mr. Shriman Narayan Agarwal, the Secretary of the Marwari Educational Society, said that the Vidyalaya was very fortunate in having Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mahazdev Bhai on the occasion, and, on behalf of the Vidyalaya, he thanked the illustrious guests.

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE.

After the lecture, spinning and essay-writing competitions were held in the Vidyalaya Hall. In the evening the staff and the students, marched to Segaon to present a few articles prepared by the students and have Mahatmaji's blessings. Gandhiji, in the course of a brief talk said that the Vidyalaya was very fortunate in having for its headmaster, a great educationist like Mr. Aryanayakam. The staff and the students should try to utilise his presence to the best advantage. He was glad to know that the Hindu and Muslim students of the Vidyalaya had cordial relations, and observed that all the religious frictions were the outcome of ignorance, because all religions were equal.

The Marwari Vidyalaya is celebrating its anniversary on the 6th, 7th and 8th November, under the presidentship of Sjt. Brijlal Biyani.

Plight Of Bhangis

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, Oct. 15.

Special meeting of the Bhangi Kamdar Union passed the following resolution yesterday night. Lalji Homji Solanki presided.

"In 1912, the Government had fixed the schedule strength of the Bhangi Sweepers at 200 and after this there have been vast increments in municipal area and work. In spite of this the Broach Municipality have resolved to reduce the strength from 200 to 150 and this meeting of the Bhangi Panch takes note of the said resolution with regret. This meeting is of opinion that the said step is against the interests of public health and sanitation in the city, and is also creative of more bitterness and conflict between municipality and Bhangis. This meeting, therefore, earnestly requests the Government Mr. Thakhar and the president of the Indian National Congress to see that no sanction is granted to the said change. This meeting authorises the president to forward the resolution to proper authorities."

RADHANPUR NAWAB'S SILVER JUBILEE

"People And Ruler Make One Whole," Says Nawab

(From a Correspondent)
RADHANPUR Oct. 16

Jubilee celebrations of H. H. the Nawab Saheb were to be held on 23rd January last but were postponed on account of the abandonment of the Viceroy's (Lord Willingdon's) visit following the sudden illness and later death of H.M. King George V.

To-day being His Highness' birthday was also celebrated as Silver Jubilee.

A grand durbar was held, prayers were offered in Jumma Masjid by Mohomedans and in Jain Mandir by Jains and in Ranchhodrai Mandir by the Hindus at 7.30 A.m. Urdu Qasidas and songs in Gujarati befitting the occasion were recited.

A public address was read by Seth Jivatlal Purtapshi and was presented in a beautiful gold casket by Nagarseth Panalal Harimardan.

The reply to the address was given in brief by His Highness in very appropriate words.

His Highness said that what he could do was due to the co-operation of the people. His Highness feelingly said that the people and the Raj both together made one whole, and without the support of the one the other could do nothing.

All the boys and girls of the local schools were given one rupee each and sweets.

Sweets were also distributed in the schools of the districts. Prisoners in the jail and orphans in the Anathashram, Mohobut villas, were also given sweets.

Khaduts and representatives of all the 171 villages were given sweets.

Rs. 500 were given to Madressa and Pinjrapole each.

The Masjid, Pirsthans, Havelis, Jain Mandirs and Shivalayas were were given suitable presents.

A Garden Party on behalf of the people was given on the Race course pavillion, where fire works were also arranged.

His Highness and the Party returned to the town after witnessing the illuminations arranged in principal streets of the town.

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

To Be Held In Last Week Of November

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 14.

A meeting of the Calicut Congress workers held in Chelapuram resolved to hold the Kerala Provincial Conference in the last week of November next and a Reception Committee was formed. The election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference was left to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee which will meet at the end of this month.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

A meeting of the Malabar District Harijan Sevak Sangh was held on the 9th October at which it was resolved that the Guruvayur and Pakkanarpuram Ashrams be conducted as till now pending the visit of Sjt. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Sangha in the beginning of November. The Committee after full considerat on of existing conditions considers that reduction of grant to one-third of expenditure will lead to the closing of some of the important items of work and requests the Central Board to give 50 per cent. grant for one year more at least.

Cooper For Bijapur

(From Our Correspondent)
BIJAPUR, Oct. 17.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue Member will visit Bijapur on 23rd and lay the foundation stone of the Leper Asylum. He also inspects famine conditions by touring in the district.

There is keen contest for the Harijan Assembly seat. Messrs. Narayankar, Chalwadi, Samagar and Ghatkamble (from Poona) are the candidates. Seth Govindlal Shivlal visits Bijapur on 20th instant.

Due to want of rains wheat sowing is held up.

VIOLATION OF PRESS ACT

Several Punjab Pressmen Fined

LYALLPUR, Oct. 17.

Orders were pronounced by the Additional District Magistrate in the cases against the keepers of all local printing presses who were prosecuted under the Press Act for violation of certain provisions of the said Act.

Lala Milkhi Ram of the Partap Electric Press was fined Rs. 50 for not mentioning the name of the publisher on the "Swadeshi Nabi Ki Lash" printed in his press.

Sardar Malawa Singh was fined Rs. 14 for 4 cases, for writing the name of his press on 4 publications which he got printed from some other press. Lala Ramasra was fined Rs. 4 for the same offence, while Dewan Daulat Ram, Lala Dewan Chand and keeper of a Muslim Press were fined Rs. 2 each for printing certain publications in their presses but not mentioning this on those publications.—United Press.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN PUNJAB VILLAGE

GURDASPUR, Oct. 17.

A serious tension arose between Muslims and Sikhs of village Burredalla, district Gurdaspur over an old Kacha house, Muslims claiming it as their mosque and Sikhs claiming it to be an ordinary house belonging to a jat of the village. The police apprehending a breach of peace challaned both the parties under section 107 Cr. P.C. Later on a compromise was effected between the parties, the Muslims having agreed to have no claim on the disputed house.

But subsequently the claim was revived and the Muslims began to build mosque there. The police took charge of the disputed spot pending the decision of the Magistrate about the rival claims. Some Sikhs were challaned under section 145 Cr.P.C. The Magistrate visited the spot and ordered the parties to produce their witnesses.—United Press.

CONGRESS MEMBERS IN BERAR

(From A Correspondent.)

The total number of Congress members enrolled in Berar province this year is 11,692. Last year it was 7,056. The number of Congress members enrolled in the districts is as follows:—

Akola Urban 1,424, Rural 1,917, Total 3,341; Amraoti, Urban 832, Rural 2,380, Total 3,212; Yeotmal, Urban 1,105, Rural 1,798, Total 2,903; Buldana, Urban 849, Rural 1,387, Total 2,276. Total 11,692.

EARNINGS OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10 days) ending 30th September 1936 (18th period) amount to Rs. 238 lakhs, Rs. 9 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April to 30th September 1936, amount to Rs. 43.50 crores, Rs. 129 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—United Press.

Radio Engineer For Madras

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Mr. C. W. Goyder, Chief Engineer of the All-India Radio and Mr. A. S. Bokheri, Deputy Controller of Broadcasting, will visit Madras on the 22nd instant, presumably to make final recommendations regarding the site for the Studio and to settle details of the Broadcasting stations to be established in Madras City and Trichinopoly. They will pay a visit to Trichinopoly also.—United Press.

LATHI CHARGE ON SOCIALISTS?

Sequel To Order Of Dispersal Of Hoshiarpur Conference

HOSHIARPUR, (By Mail)

A report of a lathi charge on some Socialists of Hoshiarpur district, who were holding a Dyhat Suddar Conference, at Dhootan in Bhoonga Tehsil (Kapurthala) in which six Socialists are alleged to have been injured has been received here.

It is stated that a Dyat Suddar Conference which was organised by the Socialists of Hoshiarpur district, was being held at Dhootan. In the afternoon when the conference was in session the police arrived on the scene and ordered the meeting to disperse. On their failure to do so immediately, it is alleged, a lathi charge was made on the crowd, resulting in injuries, more or less serious, to some of them.—United Press.

Kumarappa For Patna

PATNA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Kumarappa will arrive here to-morrow in connection with the work of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.—United Press.

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Are the Leaders of To-morrow

Our CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT scheme is a godsend to parents who are unable to provide financially for their children's education. We will supply liberal sums to pay for their education or serve as a marriage settlement.

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CAPITAL:

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,00,000
Already Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,50,000
Present Issue	Rs. 2,50,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

Rs. 5|- per share on application.
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A call of Rs. 5|- per share may be made at such time as the Directors think fit

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Started in December 1926, the Bank has been declaring a uniformly high dividend every half year in addition to the steady building up of the Reserve Fund, as the following statement will show:—

As on the last day of the year	Paid-up capital.	Reserve Funds	Fixed, Current and Savings Bank Deposits	Investment Government of India, Madras.	Total working Capital	Dividend.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1927	15,185	1,000	94,844	Nil	1,26,763	12%
1931	35,850	15,000	2,64,415	29,050	3,35,252	12%
1933	38,325	32,000	3,10,092	29,050	4,50,572	12%
1935	81,235	38,000	6,08,926	39,450	7,99,581	9%
30-9-1936	1,00,715	38,000	7,45,978	41,512	9,50,648	9%

Another noteworthy feature of its working is its investment in gilt-edged securities a sum more than its Reserve Fund and the working of the Bank has all along been characterised by strict economy consistent with efficiency.

For application forms, etc., please apply to the Head Office or any of the Branches.

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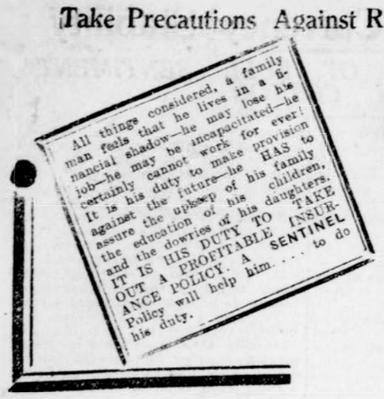
All things considered, a family man feels that he lives in a financial shadow—he may lose his job—he may be incapacitated—he certainly cannot work for ever! It is his duty to make provision against the future—he HAS to assure the upkeep of his family, the education of his children, and the dowries of his daughters. IT IS HIS DUTY TO TAKE OUT A PROFITABLE INSURANCE POLICY. A SENTINEL Policy will help him . . . to do his duty.

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A SUMA . . . exotic, exquisite, exciting! Perfume of the East, presented with all the chic and allure that only Paris can give. In a beautiful casket that is an enchanting addition to any dressing table.

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Congress Open To All: But None May Join To Lower Ideal

PRESIDENT'S EXHORTATION TO STRUGGLE FOR CAPTURE OF POWER

TINNEVELLY, Oct. 13.
(By Mail.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, accompanied by Mr. Satyamurthi and others arrived here at about 12 noon to-day and was welcomed by large crowds. Welcome arches and pandals had been put up all through the route with flags and festoons.

On arrival, the Pandit was escorted to the house of Mr. Sadu Ganapathi Pantulu, President of the Tinnevelly Bar Association, who welcomed him on behalf of the Bar Association.

He then motored to the maidan where several thousands of people had assembled to hear him.

A number of addresses were presented to the Congress President who in reply said:

THE TRAGEDY OF IT.

"Passing through the cities and villages of this country, getting accustomed to these welcomes, he rejoiced that the message of the Congress should be received in this way for it was not a personal welcome that had been extended to him but a welcome for the cause dear to them and to him. As he was coming to Tinnevelly, a person spoke to him asking him "Can you drop Manna from heaven? We are hungry". It was rather funny, but there was a great deal of truth and tragedy in it. It only showed that there were people in th's country who could not get even a morsel of food. Whether in the north or in the south the real problem of India was the poverty, the unemployment and the misery all round.

THE REAL PROBLEM.

That was the real problem and the problem of the millions of India. How to solve that problem? The problem had to be solved by their own efforts and by their own struggle. Whether they were peasants or shopkeepers or anybody else, could they think they were going to get over their sufferings by petitioning and begging either to the Government Officers or the Congress authorities? They could not.

STRUGGLE FOR POWER.

If a beggar came and begged often, seldom he got anything except kicks and insults. It was degradation. What then was the solution for this problem of poverty and unemployment. They had to be solved by their own efforts and not by the blessings of other people or by the goodwill or by a spontaneous offering by other outside. They did not want help from outside. They did not want wealth to pour from other countries. They could face to question and find the remedy only when they gained power, when their will would prevail.

"THE MIRROR OF PEOPLE."

Proceeding Pandit Nehru said that the Congress was the mirror of the people and a replica of their strength. Therefore the great problem for them was not whether they were peasants, merchants, Hindus or Mahomedans, Brahmins or Non-Brahmins; the great problem was how to put down poverty, and how to get power to put an end to poverty.

Swaraj meant that the people should have power for all such changes in social and political structure. If they had power they would not go to others, but they would go ahead. It was for that power that the Congress was fighting for. The urge to fight came from the hunger of the millions of people in this country. Swaraj was not for a few people at the top, but for the masses of the country. That was why the Congress had grown into a such powerful organisation.

THE FINAL SOLUTION.

Referring to the welcome addresses Pandit Nehru said that from the address of the Socialists, he was glad that Socialist ideas were spreading and that young men were thinking of it. No doubt Socialism would be the final solution for India's ills. But he wanted them to remember now that the question before the Congress was the gaining of political power in their hands. Meanwhile, they should prepare their minds for further changes.

Referring to the elections, the Congress President said they should understand what exactly the Congress stood for, what kind of people could represent the Congress and what kind of people were not required for the Congress. Every man and woman could join the Congress for it was the property of the Indian people. But although every man and woman could join it, yet no man or woman could join it in order to lower its ideals and to pull it down.

Proceeding he said that within a few months there would be elections all over India under the new Act which they disliked and which they were going to end. When they entered the new legislature they entered there to fight the Act and not co-operate. He called upon the people to support the Congress candidates at the coming elections for those candidates would stand by Congress principles.

IN SCORCHING HEAT.

Thousands of men and women were squatting in open ground to hear the Congress President from 10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. owing to the scorching heat of the sun six persons swooned and began to vomit and were removed to their homes. Two Congress volunteers swooned but they soon recovered.—A. P.

"I OPPOSE THOSE WHO OPPOSE FREEDOM"

President's Reply To "Self-Respectors"

MADURA, (By Mail).

That he had no intention at all to stand for the coming elections as candidate was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's answer to questions put by "Self-Respectors" at a public meeting held at Aruppukottai. Certain printed questions were handed to Pandit Nehru at the meeting.

Referring to the questions, he said:—

"The questions show utter ignorance of current events. The questioner says he is a "self-respector". I do not know much about his party. I have one test for every individual or group, namely, how they stand in regard to the freedom of India. British Imperialism and poverty of India. I put that test to Self-Respectors. I find they co-operate with British Imperialism. They express sentiments of social equality but in practice, they co-operate with the reactionaries. I do not believe their bona fides". These questions are so unintelligent that I do not propose to go into them.

Continuing Pandit Nehru said:—"The only division I recognise is the division of people into those, who stand for the freedom of India and those who support British Imperialism. I work with those who stand for freedom. I oppose and fight all those who oppose freedom.

"I am asked why the Congress has changed its policy. I as asked whether I intend standing for elections. These questions show the mind calibre of the questioner. Yes, the Congress has changed its policy regarding election in that it has decided to put up candidates. I expect all people to vote for Congress candidates because they stand for certain policy of fighting for the freedom of the country. We go to the assemblies not to co-operate with the Government as others have done in the past. We go there to fight this kind of co-operators.

Concluding the Pandit said, "I tell you that I am not going to stand for the elections because I am busy with enough things already. Although I am not going to stand for elections, I will try my utmost to see that the Congress candidates win:—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL'S VISIT TO AUROBINDO ASHRAM

PONDICHERRY Oct. 17

The French India Government contradict the report to the effect that they have banned Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visiting Aurobindo Ashram.

Enquiries in Aurobindo Ashram elicit that the inmates have no knowledge regarding French Government banning any person visiting the Ashram, including Pandit Jawaharlal. Further they state that there was no correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal and the Ashram direct or through somebody regarding his visit to the Ashram. Babu Aurobindo Ghosh can be seen only thrice every year.—A. P.

VISIT TO PONDICHERRY

Press Reports Contradicted

PONDICHERRY, October 17.

About 25,000 people, including a large number of labourers, greeted Pundit Nehru the Congress President on arrival here this evening. The Pundit received addresses from the local labourers and others and later addressed a meeting. After a short rest Pundit Jawaharlal motored to Cuddalore 'en route' to Madras.

Before the public meeting, Pundit Nehru was presented with a Congress Flag made in silver and a purse. The Acting Governor of French India gave special permission to the Pundit to visit Pondicherry and for holding a public meeting.

Pundit Jawaharlal told the "Associated Press" that the news appearing in certain papers stating that permission had been refused for his visit to Sri Aurobindo's Ashram by the Ashram authorities and the Government was not true.—A.P.

RENEWED VITALITY LONG HEALTHY LIFE *with* OKASA

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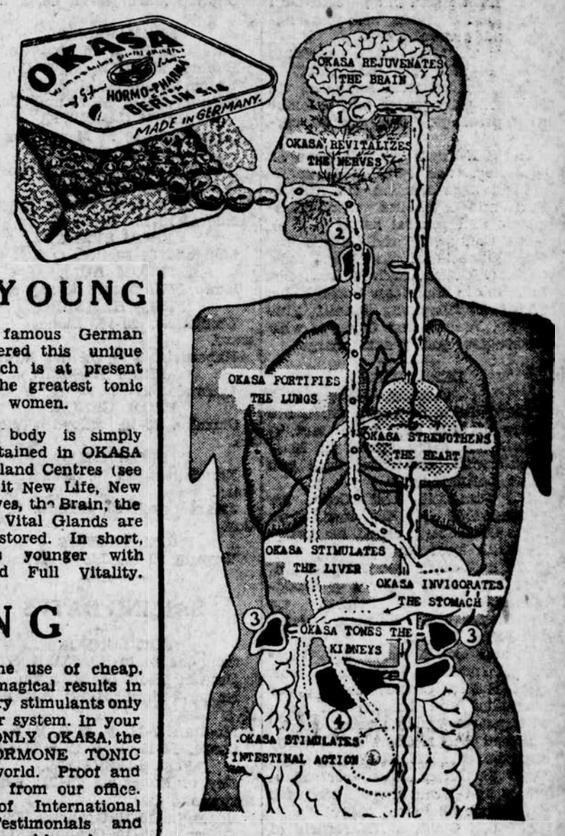

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We beg to warn the public against the use of cheap, unreliable preparations claiming quick magical results in one day. Such medicines act as temporary stimulants only and cause more harm than good to your system. In your own interests we request you to use ONLY OKASA, the standard and unsurpassed GLAND HORMONE TONIC used and recognised throughout the world. Proof and statistics of this can be had any time from our office. Send for complete literature, copies of International Diplomas, legally certified Medical Testimonials and letters of appreciation. Study these thoroughly and convince yourself of the highly scientific nature of the ingredients and the supreme efficacy of OKASA.

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BRITAIN AND SPANISH CIVIL WAR

(Continued from page 6)

with their own mixed Government as best they can.

Let us deal with ours.

That rule the executive of our Party has flagrantly broken. It went out of its way to support this treason of neutrality.

When Mr. Greenwood replies, as he did at Edinburgh, that Europe is a barrel of gunpowder, I want to know where, when and how this party of ours, which prates about "fighting Fascism," is going to do it. Will it wait until the flood of Fascist violence invades France?

When it reaches our own shores, these leaders who have offered up Spanish democracy as a sacrifice to peace, will lie down flat as the Germans did.

A movement which has in its creed nothing worth fighting for might as well disband its legions.

Courage Lost

On the Executive's resolution about rearmament, I will make no comment, for it meant exactly nothing.

Thirty years ago, as a young man, I joined the I.L.P., for under Hardie it had courage and faith.

Were I, as a young man, to read the record of this Edinburgh Conference, would anything it has done fire me with a wish to join the Labour Party?

This slouching leadership, this parasitic attitude towards the Government of the other class, could attract no young man.

We who are in this Party may stay, but only because we made our choice long ago, when it was still alive.

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SURPLUS BUDGET FOR HYDERABAD

Constitutional Affairs Secretariat Formed For Federal Work

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 17.

Actual surplus of 21.08 lakhs as against the estimated surplus of 16.46 lakhs for the year ending October 6, 1936 and estimated surplus of 22.18 lakhs for the year ending Oct. 6, 1937 are outstanding features of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government Budget which was released to-day for publication.

The Nizam in a firman granting sanction to the estimates observes:—"I am well aware how Sir Akbar in his term as Finance Member by introducing departmentalisation has managed to provide substantial moneys for advancement of every department and yet keep the budget balanced. I value his farsightedness and financial statesmanship and my appreciation may be conveyed to him."

The estimates for the year place the revenue at 869.56 lakhs and expenditure at 847.38 lakhs leaving a surplus of 22.18 lakhs. This surplus is anticipated after transfer of fifteen lakhs to the Famine Reserve and 18.68 lakhs to Debt Redemption Reserve. No fresh taxation is proposed except vehicle tax which is expected to yield 2.60 lakhs. In this connection Sir Akbar Hydari in his budget note states that this has been necessitated for building up of road fund and adds that proceeds of the tax after meeting necessary charges will be earmarked for purposes of road construction. Two items of special interest on the expenditure side are allocation of seven lakhs for aviation and five lakhs for broadcasting for current three years. The former figure is over and above two and three-quarter lakhs, the extraordinary grant made hereunder last year for non-recurring initial expenses for aviation.

Even more important is the establishment of Constitutional Affairs Secretariat an expert body formed to work out all details connected with the impending introduction of Federation and Hyderabad's share in it.—A. P.

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"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra. Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal, (B.C.).

PLAGUE IN HAPUR

MEERUT, Oct. 15

Information from Hapur indicates that plague is taking a turn for the worse. Rats continue to die in large numbers, as many as 12 to 15 deaths are already reported. Bubonic plague has also claimed some victims, since pneumonic plague is proving more dangerous. Ceaseless efforts are being made to check the spread of the epidemic.—United Pres.

First M. D. From Patna University

PATNA, Oct. 17.

It is announced that Dr Sudhan Susobhan Moitra has passed the M.D. Degree Examination of Patna University.

Mr. Moitra is the first to obtain the degree of the Patna University.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 17.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Bankura of 1896 Reg. tons, Capt. J W Milne, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. A Russel, arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 Reg. tons, Capt. J Fabris, arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Karanja of 4646 Reg. tons, Capt. J D Eadie, arrived from Durban via African Ports and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Pres Garfield of 6233 Reg. tons, Capt. G Cullen, arrived from Los Angeles via American Ports, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 17.

Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s s.s. Conte Rosso of 9909 Reg. tons, Capt. G Fabris, sailed for Triesti via Massowah with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy.'s s.s. Torungen of 1142 Reg. tons, Capt. N B Gromeberg, sailed for Bangkok with local cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Mirpura of 3647 Reg. tons, Capt. T G Hodgkinson, sailed for London via Bhavnagar and Karachi, Aden with local cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 Reg. tons, Capt. E J W Carter, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 Reg. tons, Capt. E J W Carter, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Haresfield of 3212 Reg. tons, Capt. R J Marshall, sailed for Rangoon via Calicut, Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

Bombay, October 17.

The following steamers entered for loading on 17-10-36:—

S.S. City of Glasgow (F F C & Co.) for American Ports via Colombo, Madras.

S.S. Trantenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. Jalapadma (Sc. S. N. Co.) for Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo.

S.S. Kioto (J F & Co.) for Karachi via Verawal, Bhavnagar, Cochin and Calicut.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 17.

3 Nirpura 3647, London 17-10, M M and Co.
4 Ranenfels 5207, Karachi, 20-10 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Muroran Maru 3251, Yokohama 20-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
11 President Garfield, 6233, New York, 19-10, F F Campbell and Co.
14 Jeypore 3209, Kobe 17-10, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

15 Hashemi, 298, Bhavnagar, 17-10, S Hassum and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Haresfield 3212, Rangoon 17-10 M M & Co.
D|E Jalapadma, 2326, Rangoon, N. F., Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver 22-10 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 29-10 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 5-11 P & O S N Co.
Warfield 27-10 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Worcester, 5-11, F. F.
City of Glasgow, 18-10, Killick Nixon & Co.
City of Simla; 20-10; Killick Nixon and Co.
Tuscania 22-10 Garham's Trading Co.
City of Canterbury, 2-11, Killick Nixon & Co.
Clan Matheson, 30-10, James Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Glasgow, 18-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
Pres. Polk 29-10 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Warcester, 5-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Atlanta City 2-11. M. M. & Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Holland Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 24-0 O. S. Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 16-10, N. Y. Kaisha
Conte Rosso; 17-10; Lloyd Triestino.
Kidderpore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru 26-10 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan, 25-10, M M and Co.
Mantai Maru, 9-11, O. S. Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 23-11, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BASRA.

Varela 24-10 M M and Co.
Bandra, 29-10, M. M. & Co.
Vasna, 31-10, M. M. & Co.
Barpeta 22-10 M M and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA

Garbeta 15-10 M M and Co.

FROM JAVA

Silverash 29-10 Volkart Bros.

FROM KARACHI

Frauenfels 29-10 Lionel Edward.
Ellora, 18-10, M. M. & Co.

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia 24-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-10 James Finlay & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels, 20-10, Lionel Edward.
Rabenfels. 2-11, Lionel Edward.

FROM BASSEIN.

Garmula, 29-10, M. M. & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Carnero, 23-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM OSLO.

Teradentes, 21-10, Lionel Edward.
Jalaveera, 22-10, Scindia S. N. Coy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Victoria, 2-11, Lloyd Triestino.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Mongolia 24-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bhutan 26-10, M. M. & Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.
Mooltan, 7-11, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Corfu, 14-11, P & O S N Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong 19-10 Killick Nixon and Co.
Britannia 15-10 Grahams T. Coy.
Tuscania 29-10 Graham's Trading Co.
City of Simla 9-11 Killick Nixon and Co.
California, 12-11, Graham's Trdg. Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Glasgow 21-10, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield)19-10, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Worcester, 7-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Oran, 18-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Muraran Maru 16-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
Jeypore 15-10 P & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru; 24-10; N Y Kaisha.
Toyama Maru, 1-11, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 11-11, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR GENOA

Carnero 26-10 Lloyd Triestino.
Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR JAVA.

Silverrash, 2-11, Volkart Bros.

FOR BASRA.

Bankura 21-10 M M and Co.
Varsova, 22-10, M. M. & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliva, 11-11, M. M. & Co.
Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Strathnaver 23-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edwards, Ltd.
City of Hongkong, 19-10; Killick Nixon and Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Conte Verde (boats) 15-10-36
S.S. Muroran Maru (boats) 15-10-36
S.S. Carthage (boats) 16-10-36
S.S. Hashemi Maru (boats) 16-10-36

IMPORTS

Bombay, October 17.

S.S. Hope Crest, agents Volkart Bros., from San Francisco:—27 packets paint; 3191 drums asphalt; 400 bags paraffin wax; 2 boxes radio accessories; 70 casks tallow; 12 cases batteries; 9 cases machinery.

From Batavia:—171 bags b'nuts; 8 cases oil; 280 bags sulphur.

From Saurabaya:—23 bags b'nuts; 3199 bundles swan. jana teak; 100 drums alcohol; 75 bundles cloves.

From Tacoma:—1612 pcs. fire lumber.

From Vancover:—55 cases salmon tallow.

From Port Llaud:—165 bundles fire lumber; 2341 pcs. fire lumber.

S.S. Sumatra, agents L T, from Bare:—1280 bags almonds.

From Brindisi:—2850 bales almonds; 20 packages toilet powder.

From Venice:—51 cases glass beads; 34 cases twine; 12 cases embroidery; 500 bales stone chips; 62 cases spun silk yarn; 1300 bags marble chips; 517 pcs. m. slabs.

From Trieste:—35 cases mill machinery; 17 cases mineral water; 10 cases drugs; 50 pcs. sanitary e'ware; 15 cases liquors; 25 cases bottles; 35 cases cotton thread; 31 cases r. goods; 48 cases f. caps; 9 cases machinery; 250 bags starch; 52 cases twine; 169 bales paper; 71 bales glue; 10 cases globes; 50 cases tin ware; 102 cases chip chains; 7 cases iron files; 8 cases en. ware; 18 cases shoe eyleh; 34 cases lamp chimney; 420 bales wood; 19 cases slates; 40 cases wood heels; 41 cases iron chains; 12 cases wire; 21 cases motor covers and parts.

From Fulme:—10 cases wooden heels; 9 cases cigarettes papers.

From Naples:—1000 bags potatoes.

From Spalato:—1575 packages cement.

From Asthanan:—380 bags black pepper.

EXPORTS

Bombay, October 17.

S.S. Pres. Garfield for Marseilles:—185 bags mustard seed S M Rajgor and Co.; 62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

For Alexandria:—3250 bags sesam seed R Shantilal and Co.

S.S. Trautenfels for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore The Sh: Syndicate Ltd.

For Manchester:—34 bales cotton twist waste M Narothamdas.

For Rotterdam:—26666 bags gr. oil seed The Oil Seed Trading Co., Ld.

WORLD TRADE IN 1935

League Of Nations' Review

The League of Nations Economic Intelligence Service has just published the "Review of World Trade, 1935." Various circumstances, in particular the move to the new building, have caused a slight delay in the issue of this volume. It contains a comparison of the year 1935 with previous years as regards world trade, and trade by certain continental groups and countries. The changes in the value and quantum of trade and in price relations are shown and also the relative volume of the three principal groups of commodities, special attention being given to capital goods, raw materials and foodstuffs. The effect of recent currency policy and of the increasing application of the principle of "bilateralism" on the quantum and trend of international trade are also studied.

The following is a brief summary of the conclusions to be drawn from an examination of commercial exchanges in 1935.

(a) In that year the gold value of world trade improved slightly for the first time since 1929; average gold prices were slightly lower, though with a certain tendency to a rise during the year; the quantum of trade seems to have been about 4.5 per cent. higher than in 1934, though it remained 18 per cent. below the 1929 level.

(b) There was a slight fall in gold prices between 1934 and 1935. This was specially noteworthy in the manufactured goods' group; prices of foodstuffs varied slightly and those of raw materials remained on the whole unchanged. There was a further improvement in commercial exchanges in agricultural or mineral producing countries during the year.

(c) The quantum of trade was greater in all the three chief groups of commodities (foodstuffs, raw materials and manufactured articles). In the first mentioned the increase was smallest. That in manufactured articles seems to have been due mainly to capital goods for industrial use.

(d) The trade of Europe decreased by 2 per cent. in gold value in 1935, while that of all other continents combined rose by over 6 per cent. The quantum of European trade was barely above the level of 1932, whilst the aggregate trade of the other continents was some 20 per cent. higher in quantum, the increase being largely due to an expansion of trade between or within these continents.

(e) The United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan were among the principal countries which increased their share in world exports in 1935. French exports fell off heavily.

(f) International trade benefited from a relatively high degree of currency stability. But exchange restrictions—in Europe in particular—continued to obstruct the exchange of goods, and the recent tendencies of commercial policy based on "bilateralism" affected the direction of trade. As a result, there was a further decline in the share of "triangular" transactions in total world trade.

The conclusions drawn in the "Review of World Trade, 1935," which the above is a very brief summary, are supported by a mass of accurate data which will be of great interest to business men and economists.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated Sept. 30:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £247,600,837 on the 23rd inst. as compared with £246,843,269 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold as announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,048,831.

The long-debated action with regard to the devaluation of the franc was taken during the week, which has been eventful in that decisions of great importance have been made concerning the future of currencies, and that it has seen the breaking up of the "Gold Bloc".

In the early hours of September 26th an official announcement was made by the British Treasury of a monetary agreement between Great Britain, the United States and France. The French Government had decided to propose to their Parliament the readjustment of their currency and the three Governments declared their intention of using their available resources so as to avoid as far as possible any disturbance of the basis of international exchanges resulting from the proposed readjustment.

The French Government's Devaluation Bill provisionally fixes the gold value of the franc between the limits of 43 and 49, milligrammes .900 fine as compared with the former gold vaue of 65.5 milligrammes. It also proposes to set up an Exchange Equalisation Fund of 10,000,000,000 francs and approves a new Convention with the Bank of France, by which the profit in the gold reserve will accrue to the Treasury. French holders of gold, whether at home or abroad (holders of less than 60 grammes being excepted), have to declare their holdings before October 10th and the excess value of such gold holdings due to devaluation will be sequestrated by the Government.

The Bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday and now has to pass the Senate.

SWISS FRANC.

The action of France was quickly followed by decisions on the part of the Swiss and Dutch Governments to revalue the Swiss franc and the guilder; as from September 27th the export of gold from Holland was prohibited unless covered by a special certificate of the Netherlands Bank, but it is understood that Switzerland intends to maintain an open market in gold.

The importance of these events needs no emphasis. Whilst it cannot be expected that results will be immediate, as it must take some time for matters to adjust themselves to the new conditions, the fact that steps have at last been taken to ameliorate currency difficulties is viewed with relief. The co-operation of the principal nations should do much to restore the confidence which has been so badly shaken by the experiences of recent years.

During the week in the open market in London, about £4,170,000 of bar gold was disposed of at the daily fixing. On Saturday the 26th inst., following the announcement referred to above, dealings in foreign exchanges were suspended and no gold price was fixed, but on the 28th inst. there was great activity, large amounts of gold being placed on the market. Dealings in dollars had been resumed and with their sharp appreciation in terms of sterling, the price of gold was fixed at 140s/9d. a rise of 2s./11 1/2d. over the previous quotation. There was some buying for a special account, and gold was also taken for the United States of America, arrangements being made for shipments to New York on a very large scale; the fact that yesterday the price of gold was fixed at a discount on the dollar parity enabled this to be done.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 21st inst. to mid-day on the 28th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,077,916
British West Africa	140,080
British India	240,910
Australia	309,542
New Zealand	24,451
France	3,102,200
Belgium	1,350,495
Netherlands	24,797
Switzerland	57,418
Germany	8,712
Other countries	17,739
	£6,354,260

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£ 540,640
Argentine Republic	10,000
British India	4,064
France	111,852
Belgium	79,925
Switzerland	63,225
Italy	14,113
Netherlands	10,737
Finland	22,172
Other countries	5,307
	£ 862,035

The s/s "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on the 26th inst. carries gold to the value of about £338,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

Prices showed a sharp advance, influenced by the appreciation of the dollar which followed the decision to devalue the franc. Rises of 1/4d. on the 26th instant. and 5/16d on the 28th inst. carried quotations to 20,1/16d this rather exceeded both the New York and Bombay parities and there was a small reaction, prices to-day being quoted at 19.7/8d for both deliveries.

The situation caused some buying by speculators but there was profit-taking at the higher rates and the Indian Bazaars also bought and sold. Small sales have been made on China account.

The outlook is somewhat uncertain pending the adjustment of exchanges, but prices in the near future are likely to be governed mainly by movements of the dollar exchange.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 21st inst. to mid-day on the 28th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£ 63,476
Manchuria	41,557
British India	15,005
New Zealand	2,754
*Irish Free State	2,200
Other countries	2,409
	£ 126,401

EXPORTS.

British India	£ 36,890
Canada	12,634
United States of America	8,725
Poland	70,500
Sweden	4,798
Germany	6,927
France	6,960
Switzerland	6,946
Egypt	3,504
Austria	1,500
Other countries	2,928
	£ 164,312

*Coin at face value.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 24th inst. to the 30th inst. was dol. 5.07 and the lowest dol 4.98.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Oct. 19.

The wheat markets developed an easy tendency during the early part of the week under review on reports of beneficial rains in Argentine and a general decline in foreign quotations and almost general selling was witnessed with option dealers in the forefront specially in the Punjab. Another reason for this tendency was that in the absence of active trade enquiry on behalf of exporting firms, and large accumulated stocks in the U.P. having not moved in consequence of high railway freights, the stock holders were deffident in following advances. But towards the end, continued steady prices from London and Liverpool and smaller private crop estimates had an adverse influence. The good export enquiry in the last two days wiped off the early loss and prices not only recovered the old level but recorded a slight advance. The market then hovered within a very narrow range but eventually closed steady to-day on firm oversea cables.

BROAD BUSINESS.

Trading interest was not on such a broad scale as last week as the exporting firms acted with reserve. Imports during the week ending Oct. 3 were 19180 tons as against 11187 tons of the previous week and the exports fell from 20115 tons last week to 15398 tons out of which 13997 tons were exported to foreign countries. The total foreign exports of wheat from Karachi since April 1 now amounts to 55868 tons out of which about 150000 bags have been for the United Kingdom, 30000 bags for the continent and the rest for Port Said 'for orders.' October tenders till Oct. 8 totalled about 25000 bags which are mostly taken up by the trading interest. The total for the month of September was 120000 bags.

Calcutta has ruled moderately steady with occasional price variations in response to foreign sentiment and prices closed practically on the same level, as last week. There was little improvement in the trade demand and the arrivals during the week ending Oct. 3 were 3676 tons as against 3848 tons last week. Similar has been the fate of all other mofussil markets specially those in the U.P. where but for speculative transactions there has been very little genuine export or import business. Enquiries from the Punjab reveal that Lyallpore holds a stock of 200000 bags while Tobatek Singh 60000 bags; Gujara 120000 bags and Tadaliyawalla 90000 bags. The stock at Hapur roughly amounts to 580000 maunds.

SEASONABLE WEATHER.

The weather during the last week has been quite seasonable. Widespread rains occurred during the last week in North East India and Burma on three days, in Peninsula on two days, and lower Burma, in Central Provinces and Coastal Bengal for one day. Associated with the thunderstorm, there was general rains in Malabar on two days and in E. Hyderabad on one day. Local or few rains occurred in many other places. The outturn and crop prospects generally are fair except on low lying land and flooded area in the United Provinces and the unirrigated areas in the Punjab.

Import and export figures for the three main British Indian ports from April 1 to Oct. 3 and for the corresponding period of 1935 are:—

Imports in Tons.	1936	1935
Calcutta	118380	110923
Bombay	92544	84494
Karachi	264188	187493
Exports in tons.		
Calcutta	7	9
Bombay	734	652
Karachi	55868	2430
Coastwise exports to other India ports from Karachi	32844	50184

Controlled Currency Stability

PREDOMINANCE OF BULL SENTIMENT IN COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report:—

Too high in August, too low in September, the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture appears to have hit upon believable compromise at 11,609.000 bales for October.

And, just as there were selling orders after the September figure, so were there buying orders following the half million bales increase in October, the market assuming that the addition of a relatively small quantity of cotton made little difference when production, anyway, was well under likely consumption.

In their comment on the crop estimate the U. S. Government stated that a larger than usual amount of open cotton in the Eastern Belt is exposed to possible loss by storms and is still subject to frost damage in Georgia to the north.

That damage might or might not materialise. So far the adverse weather that has been recorded appears to have affected quality rather than quantity.

The crop looks about 11,600,000 or, possibly, a little more and that figure is something between one and two million bales less than probable consumption.

Meanwhile and in spite of much bull talk the market, apart from yesterday's small upturn, has shown little sign of advancing.

The reasons are probably two.

TWO REASONS.

Firstly, this is the first season for some years when the market has not had artificial outside aid and therefore for the first time for several years it is feeling the full weight of hedge selling.

Secondly, in spite of the predominance of bull sentiment, we do not think there has been any large speculative buying. The long interest in New York, for instance, looks much less than it was during May and June.

The speculator has been very conscious of hedge selling. Those hedges have been mostly taken by the trade in fixing cotton. For the most part the speculator appears to be sitting on the fence until hedge selling has passed definitely beyond its peak. A market seldom declines when there are many buyers waiting to take up contracts under the market rate.

Sharp fluctuations are unlikely in the immediate future but we still prefer the constructive side of the market, especially on recessions.

Although selling pressure is light, the Bombay market has recently been conscious of the absence of any real stimulus. Trading throughout the week has been lethargic and the turnover in futures under average.

Yesterday cabled news of a reciprocal arrangement between Britain, France and the U.S.A. for the interchange of gold against currencies encouraged speculative buying here and the sending of buying orders to both Liverpool and New York. But there is in fact little constructive in yesterday's news. The constructive feature of the gold bloc devaluation lay principally in the enlarged basis for credit created by the writing up of Government gold stocks in terms of currencies and to an almost equal extent the removal of the uncertainty which had been such a predominant feature in European financial circles for so long a period. That news is a fortnight old and its reflection in commodity price levels must inevitably be slow.

Yesterday's announcement concerned nothing more than an arrangement to facilitate exchange control. Even Britain, France and the U. S. A. are not so fond of eachother's currencies that the U.S.A. likes to hold sterling or Britain francs. The present arrangement enables those Government as before, to convert foreign currency ino international gold. Beyond that technical facility and the fact that the arrangement smooths the way to controlled stability there is little in it.

Export demand continues on a moderate scale.

JAPANESE BUYING.

In spot markets there has again been a demand in Karachi for old crop American seed and also for longer staple styles both old and new crop. Most of this cotton is destined for Japan.

In Bombay trading in spots is quiet but a few lines of bull party's Broach styles are reported to have been sold to shippers.

The basis, for so long weak, is at last showing some signs of grounding but there is room for considerable improvement before the futures market can be viewed with real confidence. Until the basis in Bombay is firmer the local futures market must inevitably widen on parity with Americans should the American market advance.

Crop reports continue, on the whole, satisfactory. The Oomra districts look like producing a crop large in quantity and excellent in quality. The Berars are the best of this section, the Central Provinces feeling to some small extent the effect of rather too much rain while Khandeish, demonstrating the theory that cotton is a sun rather than a rain plant, looks like producing a satisfactory crop in spite of rainfall under average.

The condition of the crop in Central India is satisfactory while Broach also may be taken as reasonably satisfactory but Gujerat is definitely under normal.

Pending an all round improvement in basis we can only recommend sales in strong markets here, suggesting that such sales might be covered on recessions by purchases either in Liverpool or New York.

HOW TO AVOID ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

(Continued from page 3)

tifically made glasses, which cut off a large proportion of the harmful ultra violet rays.

For the protection of hands and arms from rays and from sparks, gloves shall be of the gauntlet type or short gloves may be used with sleeves. Both sleeves and aprons must be made of non-ignitable material.

SPACE FOR ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

"For the proper functioning of apparatus adequate working room is required and Mr. H. R. Taunton writing in the "Electrical Review" puts the case as follows:

"Every contractor knows that his first difficulty after securing an order for a large installation is to persuade the architect to give him an adequate switchroom, dry, ventilated and commodious. The architect, naturally enough, is thinking of the rental value of every square foot of the client's property, ignoring the fact that much of that value is due to the amenities provided today largely, to-morrow exclusively, by electricity. These, large and complex, require a correspondingly large and complex equipment of control gear".

ELECTRICAL IGNITION OF INFLAMMABLE MATERIALS

"The number of situations where the use of Electricity is required under conditions which may be inflammable increasees year by year". Flameproof enclosures for certain of these atmospheres have yet to be found; The matter is under investigation by the Safety in Mines Research Station. Where solvents and other liquids and gases are employed, there is the necessity of seeking the advice of an up-to-date Industrial Chemist to find out what precautions should be taken in regard to working. The main principles regarding the cleaning and repairing of plant and vessels which have contained dangerous materials were described in the 8th article of the series issued on the 9th June, 1936, under the heading "The Cleaning and Repairing of Vessels that have contained Dangerous Materials". A careful study of this article will be found of value.

SYSTEMATIC MAINTENANCE

Faults during the year show that it is necessary to have a system whereby electrical apparatus and material are kept in reasonable order and safe condition. Where there is insufficient work for a whole time electrical man the occupiers would be well advised to entrust the work of inspection and repair to a qualified contractor.

SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

In order to carry out the inspection and maintenance of Electrical Plant and Apparatus in an efficient manner it is essential that a definite sequence with regard to the various components and circuits, etc., be followed. If this is not done, something is sure to be missed, which may lead to a breakdown. A Maintenance Inspection Report to illustrate this point will be included in the article on Electric Lifts and Hoists, which will be released for publication shortly.

The question of Systematic Inspection was emphasised in the 4th article of this series published on the 15th February, 1936.

PORTABLE APPARATUS.

"A notable point regarding the causation of these accidents is the failure to ensure continued effectiveness of the earthing conductors."

(1) All portable apparatus on alternating current should have the metal casing earthed.

(2) All plugs which are controlled by single pole switches should be periodically tested to see whether either of the terminals are alive when the switch is in the 'off' position.

The maintenance of a flexible cable is an important factor. The best type of cable, as for instance tough rubber sheathed, is probably the cheaptes in the long run.

Flexible cords should never be allowed to kink. Joints should not be made in cords. Three-point plugs (with an earthing connection) should be provided with Hand Shields and interlocked with the switch to enable the cord to be disconnected from the plug with safety. Spring entries for the flexible are advisable.

SEEDS MARKET CLOSED

The Bombay Seeds Traders' Association will remain closed to-day (Monday.)

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Oct 15

	This week £
Total Bullion	249,700,000
Public Deposit	31,600,000
(a) Other deposits	123,400,000
Government securities	80,400,000
(b) Other securities	28,900,000
Notes and Coin	63,400,000
Notes in circulation	446,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	40.88 p.c.
(a) Othe deposirts include bankers	82,200,000
(b) Other securities include Discount and Advances	9,600,000

Large Spot Cotton Demand

TRADE AND FOREIGN BUYING IN NEW YORK

U. S. Crop Movement Diminishing

GENERAL FEELING BULLISH

Bombay, October 17.

On Friday foreign buying contributed to the avdance in New York cotton prices but the demand tapered off after the close of foreign markets. with prices reacting partially.

The market opened barely steady and was hesitant on early fears of heavy selling against previous day's spot business of 95,000 bales in the leading market but hedging was while fairly active, did not reach the expectations.

Market later rallied on active trade and some commission house buying. Foreign buying were the special feature, spot demand was very active as a result of large sales of cotton textiles. Finally there was trade buying and covering and the market was steady with a good enquiry for distant months. The general feeling continues bullish.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with 11.97 but under scattered selling caused a decline of one point to 11.96 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on under improved buying prices registered a rise of 12 points and March was quoted 12.08 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was some realising which depressed prices 3 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices gained 4 points at 12.45c. per lb.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Cloudy showers probable
Central: Mostly cloudy unsettled
Western: Cloudy, rain and colder

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 12.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady. Prices advanced on firm Eastern markets. There was Bombay and local trade support. Hedge selling was light. Later trade and local buying speculative buying absorbed considerable hedging and straddle selling. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.99d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at arise of 2 points. At the close October was quoted 5.49, January 5.47 and March 5.47.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly active and Sakels futures closed 10 to 6 points up and Uppers advanced 6 points.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on renewed buying. Sakels futures closed 9 to 27 points higher and Ashmouni contracts gained 19 to 24 points.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

A cable to hand through Reuters states that the Commodity Credit Corporation is likely to sell for the next few weeks about 25,000 bales of low grade cotton acquired under the ten cent loan. Despite heavy forward sales, mill stocks do not exceed one month's consumption.

The following extract frfom our Dallas Correspondent's report dated 19th September is of interest:—"A most unusual feature is that this season the farmer is satisfied with current prices which amount to 13 cents in the interior for average cotton in Texas and there is not the usual amount of withholding from the market consequently, we are puzzled as to where the stocks will come from to fill demand for specific qualities after this rapid movement ceases. For illustration, in the Corpu Christi territory the whole marketing in many parts of the territory was accomplished in thirty days, the cotton was picked, ginned and sold in that time with practically no unsold stock. This condition, if it continues, is bound to have a very important effect in the bas's later on."

PRIVATE CABLE.

N. Y. March highest 12.08 plus 13 (2.41 P.M.) lowest 11.96 plus 01 (10.4 A.M.)

Liverpool March highest 6.74 plus 03 lowest 6.70—01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market steady on shortage of contracts. Indian and investment buying. Trade calling offset by unfavourable New York cables, straddle and hedge selling. Bullish.

Liverpool: Market would have been better but for Co-operative Societies hedge selling. The feeling here is "bullish." Lancashire yarn trade is improving.

New York: Textile business is very good. Strong demand for dry goods. Large hedge selling diminishes. Think market a good buyer. at this level. Have a very favourable opinion of the market in the long run.

New York: Foreign trade and commission house buying absorbed hedges.

New York: Market very steady. Expect movement to fall off.

New York: Less pressure to sell. Considerable buying by outside interest and trade. Strong demand for spot cotton and goods.

Messrs. Devkaran Ranjee have received to-day the following cable advices from Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—"New York cables largest spot business gone since 1927. Enormous turnover worth street at advancing prices."

New York.—"Strong demand for textiles. Market prospects good. Hedge-selling gradually diminishing. Recommend buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 17.
December	11.97
January	11.96
March	12.06
May	12.06
July	12.03
Middling Spot	12.42

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 17.
December	11.96
January	11.93
March	12.02
Middling Spot	12.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 17. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
October	6.78
November	6.79
December	6.77
January	6.77
February	6.76
March	6.76
April	6.74
May	6.73
June	6.70
July	6.68
August	6.52
September	6.46
October	6.16
Middling Spot	7.03
To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
January	6.75
March	6.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 17.
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
October	10.79
November	10.79
January	10.53
March	10.39
May	10.22
July	10.10
August	10.10
Middling Spot	10.98

NEW YORK COFFEE.

London, Oct. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 7-3|4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 17

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton prices, the local market ruled very steady with improved buying. Prices opened : Rs. 223/4 tor Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs 224/8 on active general buying and covering. Local prices are attractive and we still think it safe to buy in the local market. Later there was scattered realising and prices were quoted Rs. 224.4.

Owing to disturbances the market was closed down at 2 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	224 4 0
Oomra D/J	201 4 0
Bengal D/J	160 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oc. 16.

C.P. 1 Fine	208/210
C.P. 2 Fine	203/205
Arvi Fine	203/205
Ellichpur Fine	203/205
Berar Fine	201/202
Khamgaon Fine	201/202
Mulkapur Fine	196/198
Khandesh Fine	193/195
Jalna/Sailu Fine	196/198
Burwah Sanavad Fine	201/202
Mathia Fine	181/186
Broach	221/223
Dhollera	209/214
Punjab/American	211/216
Sindh-American	211/216
Sind, N. T.	231/236
Punjab 289F.	251/256
Cambodia	256/262
Compta	206/216
Westerns	206/216
Miraj	211/216
Jagadia Ankleshwar	241/246
Surat	248/251
Navsari	256/259

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	58	133
Central India	1	3,934
Barsi and Nagar	101	1,995
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	277
Berar	...	4,334
Central Provinces	...	980
Total Oomras	160	11,653
Dholera	...	1,147
N.-W Provinces	...	412
Rajputana	94	1,111
Sind-Punjab	641	6,708
Broach	59	863
Coompta and Dharwar	36	3,946
Westerns-Northerns	...	2,656
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	510
Persian	...	5
American	...	919
Egyptian and African	146	13,707
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	1
Total	1,136	43,838

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 15th October	1,136
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	43,638
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	75,658
Decrease	32,020

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 171; May 153 at Cross Rate 4.89 11/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 223; Liverpool May 6.68 Rs. 68 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 223; New York May 12.09 Rs. 51 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.89 11/32

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 16

Broach A/M 1937 opening 220 1/4; highest 223; lowest 220 1/4; closing 222 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 198; highest 199 3/4; lowest 198 3/4; closing 199 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 157 1/2; highest 159 3/4; lowest 157 1/2; closing 159 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-11-36) Rs. 7

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 17 1/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed, Laplata, Hull, c.i.f. Oct. sellers £11-8-9.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. Oct.-Nov. sellers £13-5-0.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. Oct.-Nov. sellers £13-10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont., c.i.f. Oct.-Nov. sellers £12-17-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. Oct.-Nov. sellers £13-2-6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 36|9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Jan.-Feb. sellers 36|10-1|2.

Wheat, South Australian, Dec. sellers 41|9.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.69
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.84
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.99
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.70
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.85
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.00
BENGAL:	
Good	4.52
Fully Good	4.62
Fine	4.74

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 17

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-2-1 while London-Paris Exchange was also unchanged at 105.01. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted at 4-89 11/32. London silver was easy and prices declined 1/16d to 19 15/16d. Montreal prices were 5 to 10 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 15/32.

In the local market there was increased selling in silver but gold was quiet.

	Rs. a. p.
GOLD—	
Ready	35 2 9
Aso	35 2 9
Kartak	35 2 6
SILVER—	
Ready	49 4 0
Aso	49 4 6
Kartak	49 6 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 17.

Spot	19-13|16
Forward	19-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-2-2-1|2.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 17

London market—	
Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£41 2 6
Standard copper 3 months	£41 5 0
Electrolytic copper	£45 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10 cents.

Bombay market closed

Tone: Firm.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 15

October	104 1/8d
December	102 1/2d
March	96 5/8d.

ALL-INDIA COTTON FORECAST

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1936-37 will be exhibited at the Marwari Bazar, at the Cotton Exchange, Sewri and at the office of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 2-36 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 19th October 1936.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 16

	Cwts.
Wheat	1871
Linseed	1065
Groundnute	2364
Rice	8191
Myrabollams	2431
Cottonseed	975
Mowraseed	48
Gram	1038
Jowar	6
Bajri	180
Sugar	886
Coal tons	1721

Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Oct 17

The local market was quiet but steady with an irregular business. Foreign advices were firm and Australian crop reports are unfavourable. Quotation in the local market were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 4 9
Wheat January	5 11 3
Wheat May	5 5 3

New York Sugar

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Dec.	2.51+06
Jan.	2.51+04
May	2.52+04
July	2.54+04

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 15

December	2.45+02
January	2.47+01
May	2.48
July	2.50+01

SHROFFS CLOSE BUSINESS NOTICE:—

The Bombay Shroff Association has issued the following notice:—...It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their Hundi and other business to-day, Friday, the 16th instant and to-morrow, Saturday the 17th instant, owing to communal disturbances in the city.

COTTON PIECEGOODS YARN

Bombay, Oct 16

PIECE-GOODS

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 9
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 13 8
Shirtings	0 9 3
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 8 9
Leopard Cloth	0 9 3
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0 9 7
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	0 14 0
Drills	0 8 2
Domestics	0 8 1
Domestics	0 8 1
White Bleached—	Per piece.
Longcloth	10 0 0
Drill	8 0 0
Yarn—	Per lb.
6 1/2s (All Waste)	0 4 2
8 1/2s	0 5 2
10 1/2s	0 5 7
12 1/2 s	0 5 10
16s	0 6 8
20s	0 7 4
24s	0 7 9
32s	0 9 5
60s	0 15 5
80s	1 3 5

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., Unquoted.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 17

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	101/3
3 per cent 1951/54	104/3
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	100/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	115/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	100/6
5 per cent 1939/44	109.2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	107/15
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	121/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	113/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	125/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	112/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974	111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	120
6 per cent M deb 1954	132
6 per cent R P T 1956	132
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103.8

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 17

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 3/4
Banks selling T T	271 3/4
Banks buying T T	269 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	785
Banks buying T T	800
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 16th instant	4.89 1/4
Japan/London 17th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 17th instant	9 03
Hongkong London 17th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai London 17th instant	1/2 15/32
London Paris 16th instant	105 01
London Belgium 16th instant	29.08 1/2
London Switzerland 16th instant	21.29 1/4
London Berlin 16th instant	12.15 3/4
London Stockholm 16th instant	19.98 1/2
London New York 16th instant	4.89 5/16
London Amsterdam 16th instant	9.09 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.	
Gold 15th instant	£7-2-1
Gold 16th instant	£7-2-1
Silver London Ready 15th instant	20
16th instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 15th instant	20
16th instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Ready. 15th instant	45
16th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 15th instant	5/8 p.c.
16th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 15th instant	3/4 p.c.
16th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money—	
Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	88 1/8
3 1/2 per cent	99 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	11 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	108 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 17.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (closing rate)	4.89-1|16
Paris	105.01
Berlin	12.16
Madrid, nominal	53.00
Amsterdam	9.07-1|4
Brussels	29.07-1|2
Milan	92.93
Berne	21.29
Prague	138.00

Outside Buying In Share Bazar

FURTHER RISE IN STEEL SHARES

Professional Realising

BOMBAY, October 17.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and during this small session there was active buying by outsiders which resulted in a further sharp rise in steel shares. Later on a portion of the improvement was lost on professional realising.

The market is full of bullish enthusiasm and new buyers are coming in. The market is highly speculative and Tata Steel Defd. shares registered a rise of about rupees one hundred and Ordinary shares were quoted to-day well above Rs. 200 level. The realising was well absorbed.

In the miscellaneous section there was also fairly good enquiry. The rise in raw cotton resulted in a better enquiry of cotton mill shares as anticipated. Cotton mill shares also improved. The market closed barely steady. It appears that there is a determined action behind the present rise by some professionals who are manipulating the market. Further light will be thrown on the possibilities on Monday.

TEXTILE MILLS BOMBAY. October 17.	Rs as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	273 12
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	687 8
250 Bradbury	62 9
100 Century (nil)	135 0
100 Central India (Rs.4) XD	225 0
100 Colaba (nil)	127 8
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	101 4
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	200 0
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,820 0
100 Indore (nil)	38 2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	227 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	520 0
100 Madhavji	6 0
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	700 0
250 Model	35 0
50 Mysore (Rs 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	131 4
100 Osmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs 10)	262 8
100 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855 0
50 Simplex (Re. 1/2)	66 4
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	176 4
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1127 8
1000 Western	737 8
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112 0
25-50 Central (As 12)	35 14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1577 8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	393 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	135 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	35 12
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	127 8
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	481 14
40 Katni Def. (35-1)	2085 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10 plus 3)	351 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 17

Century (133/2) 134 136 134 135

Bdmbay Dyeing (681/14) 690 687 690 686 687

Kohinoor (237/8) 227

Central India (224/6) 227 225 226 225

New Great (133/12) 127 131

Swadeshi (178/12) 182 177 176

Bundi (35/10) 35/14 36 35/14 35/12

I Cement (481/4) 483 481 482 481/14

Punjab (25/8) 25/10

Shahabad (485) 486

Andhra (1662/8) 1665 1671 1662 1657

Tata Hydro (185/15) 186/14 186 185/10

Tata Power (1572/8) 1577 1582 1576 1571 1570

Tram Ord (157/3) 157/8 157/3

T Steel Defd (796/4) 807 812 806 810 806 817 808 811 808 807 805

T Steel Ord (199/8) 202 201 203 202/8 201

Tata Steel 2nd pref (173/8) 174 173.8 172/12 175

Bellapur (212/8) 215 216 212 214 213

B Steam (272/8) 272 273

B Burma (526/14) 535 528 532 526 527 531

75 Okha (Rs. 7)	273 2
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25 10
50 Sahabad (Rs. 15)	486 10
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	140 4
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupitor (Rs. 12)	13 4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	44 14
200 Oriental (125)	5150 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 4
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	136 14
100 Andhra Valley (45)	1657 8
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	157 3
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	12 12
100 Karachi (4)	260 0
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	185 10
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1570 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	916 4
100 C Province	99 4
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	95 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 12
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	771 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As 8)	40 2
30 Tata Steel def (Rs 7-8)	835 0
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs 6)	201 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
10 Alcock (Rs. 5)	235 10
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs 10 plus 2)	213 12
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15) XD	273 2
125 B'bay Burma Con	531 4
50 Bom Burma Contributory	147 0
8sh Br B Petrol (nil)	9-9-9
50 B Telephone (2-8) XD	115 8
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	224 6
100 I Radio defd (12)	950 0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	602 8
16 Scindia (Re. 1)	16 9
50 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	82 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	14 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1547 8
6 p.c Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c Central India	536 4
7 p.c Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1|2 p.c Punjab Cement	13 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	158 12
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power	1610 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	291 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173 0
5½ p.c Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c Vishnu	677 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 per cent	69
Amer Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	56
Electric Bond Common	21 1/2
Columbia Gas	20
United Light and Power	7
Int Tel and Tel	13
American Tel and Tel	179
Western Union Telg	88 1/4
Great North Pfd Rly	46
New York Central Rly	48 1/4
Northern Pacific Rly	20
Union Pacific Rly	147
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	19
Republican Steel	26
Collins and Airman	63
Briggs Mfg	61
Gen Amr Transportation	
Bethelehem Steel	74
United States Steel	77 3/4
Youngtown Sheet	57
American Smelting	53
Anaconda Copper Mining	44 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	62 1/4
Kennecott Copper	
Chrysler	129
Ford Motors of Canada A	24
General Motors	72 1/4
General Electric	46 3/4
Radio Corporation	15
St Oil of N J	64
Socony	16
Amr Tobacco B	102
Chase Bank	49
National City Bank	43
Amr Car Foundry	34
Thompson Products	31
Noranda Mines	68
Simmons Co	46
Texas Co.	43

Higher market probable. Extra dividend possible in Simmons Co., Chrysler, Amr Smelting, Collins and Arkman, Texas and Co., Briggs Mfg.

Seeds Markets Closed

Bombay, Oct 17

As a result of disturbances in the city, the Seeds market remained closed to-day.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 15

December	1-15 7/8c
May	1-14 1/8c.
July	0.99c.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Oct. sellers 24.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Nov.-Dec. sellers 24|1-1|2.

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JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

City Presents Doleful Appearance

Streets Deserted; Shops Closed While Hooligan Raj Spreads

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPON DENT.)

Sunday was the fourth day of disturbances but the City presented an appearance as if it was in mourning for the past four months. Deserted roads, closed shops and crowds of hooligans here and there with dandas in their hands met the eye. There were, of course, the police posts with an officer or two at certain corners where danger was apprehended.

DESERTED STREETS

From Crawford Market right upto Pydhoni all shops were closed, and stray people collected either standing or sitting on the footpath.

At Pydhoni usually men, women and children are seen in large numbers waiting for tram cars and when these arrive there is a general rush. On Sunday all the tram cars and buses were going empty except for a passenger or two here and there who was bold enough to travel. At Mahomedally Road, Bhendy Bazar and J. J. Hospital the same spectacle presented itself. Unclean roads were full of stones, and smashed glasses littered about here and there. A few motor cars could be seen going by these roads but they were either driven by Europeans, or Parsis. Very few Muslims care to go by these roads unless there is a dire necessity while Hindus have almost entirely boycotted the road since Thursday last.

At Byculla Bridge, Foras Road, Bellasis Road, Kamatipura, Islam pura, and Gol Pitha, the places where news vendors and pedestrians used to block the traffic, were entirely deserted.

MARKET CLOSED

The Nul Bazar Market presented a very sad spectacle. Throughout the day and till late at night thousands of men and women from different parts of the city used to frequent this market. It is entirely closed now. Not a stall was opened either inside or outside the market. What a great loss to the public who used to eke out their existence at this market. One redeeming feature was the north of the Island. Though it was not as gay as before it did not look to be affected by the rioting. People were walking about on their peaceful avocations as usual.

The liquor shops in the city, both country and foreign were closed. The patrons of these grog shops, will feel the pinch for a few days till the order for reopening is given by the Government but in view of the riotous condition in the City, it is not likely that the order will be given within a day or two unless peace is restored.

DOLEFUL APPEARANCE

The City presents a doleful and mournful appearance. The real sufferers are the peaceful and law abiding citizens. Those who are in the hospitals, suffering from bullet, lathi, knife or other wounds or are already dead are the victims of Hooligan Raj in the city which is let loose for the past four days. And their number is swelling.

LABOUR COMMITTEE'S PEACE EFFORTS

Handicapped For Lack Of Funds

Mr. Abdul Rahaman Mitha, the Secretary of the Workers' Anti-Riots Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

The riots have already spread to most of the southern parts of the City. Fortunately, they have not so far affected the Labour area. The Labour workers in the city have taken time by the forelook and have formed a Workers' Anti-Riot Committee to check the spread of communal riots to the Labour area.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The members of the Committee have immediately started the work in right earnest and have been moving about all over the Labour area and carrying on propaganda for communal peace and harmony. The activities of the Committee are being handicapped by lack of funds. I have, therefore, to appeal to all public-spirited and peace-loving citizens and organizations in Bombay to donate their mite to the Committee to enable it to carry on its task in an efficient manner.

Donations may be sent to the Committee's Office at Indira Building, Poibawdi, Parel or to me at Lloyd Chambers, Walkeshwar Road. Any donation, howsoever small, will be most thankfully received.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

For Kidnapping Children

MEERUT Oct. 16

Mr. R. L. York, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, has sentenced one Nathan Shah alias Kalwa, an old offender with five previous convictions and imprisonments totalling 17 years to transportation of life on the charge of kidnapping three children and robbing them of their jewellery worth very nearly 10 rupees.—United Press.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Ministers' Committee Suggests Amendments To Instruments Of Accession

NEW DELHI, October 17.

The Special Committee of Ministers which has been sitting here for the last four days concluded its business to-day.

The Committee, it is believed, has recommended certain amendments to the Instrument of Accession as also to the Schedule Number 7 of the Government of India Act, while limitations have been suggested under each Federal item.

It is understood that a suggestion has been received by the Chancellor of the Princes Chamber that the meeting of the Ministers of States arranged to be held in Bombay towards the end of the month be held in Delhi.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY FRANCHISE FOR LOCAL BOARDS

PACHMARHI, Oct. 17.

The committee appointed by the Government to overhaul the entire structure of local self-government in the province concluded its deliberations to-day.

It is understood that the committee has drafted a bill 'inter alia' providing for the establishment of a Local Bodies' Services Commission, a training institution for the training of local bodies' staff and an independent school board for taking over the entire administration of vernacular schools. Provision has also been made for appeals against departmental punishment except censure.

The franchise for the Legislative Assembly is recommended for the municipalities and local bodies The present legislation, it is understood, will remove several anomalies in the present act.—A.P.

AXED TO DEATH

Brutal Murder In Damoh

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 16

Sensational news of how an elderly man, while grazing his herd of cattle in the field, is alleged to have been attacked and axed to death by a number of unknown assailants, has been received from Damoh.

It is reported that the deceased had a young and handsome girl with whom a number of youths of the village were eager to establish illict connection. The deceased father disliked this and proved an obstacle in the way of the amorous youths, and is alleged to have fallen a victim to their wrath and conspiracy.

His dead body was brought down to Damoh for post-mortem examination after which it was cremated. Vigorous police investigation is proceeding.—United Press

VOLUNTEERS TO HELP CITIZENS AGAINST HOOLIGANS

Bombay Labour Peace Committee's Move

Dr. R. K. Gavande, the Secretary, Bombay Labour Peace Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

It is a regrettable fact that at last the Byculla Maruti Temple affair has taken an anticipated turn into furious riots between Hindus and Muslims. Though the temple is situated in labour area the main centre for riots is outside labour area. The Bombay citizens very well know that the riots were pre-arranged by some interested parties not through religious feelings but for some ulterior aim. We do not want to go into pros and cons of this affair but we do want to state publicly that the root of such furious riots must be exterminated in the bud itself before it grows to horrible consequences. It is good that the Police Commissioner promulgated an order prohibiting the public to possess knives, sticks, etc., on the very first day without wasting time. The vigilance of the Police is also praiseworthy. But beyond this there is a public duty.

The pedestrians are mostly from the working class population. They must be always alert. Not only must they save their own life from the murderous attacks of the ruffians but they must risk their lives to rescue others who are attacked by Mawalis. Stray assaults are being made in gullies and lanes as well as on public streets. Even the tram cars are stopped and stoned and sometimes the murderous attacks are made on the passengers. Every chawl must have its own Volunteer Corps. When any attack is anticipated, the Police must be at once informed and the men must be ready to help end the strife peacefully. Our Committee will always be ready to help all in distress. If any Hindu or a Mahomedan family wants to shift from the riot area to another place, the committee will be most willing to give them a helping hand. Those going out of Bombay and coming to Bombay by trains, motors, or steamers, should also inform this committee beforehand in order to enable the committee to make previous arrangements for their safe travelling to their homes.

Especially the workers from the Labour area including Kamathipura, Byculla, Lalbaug, Parel, Delisle Road, Worli, Shiori, Ghorapdeo, Chinchpokli, Dadar, Mahim, etc., should always be on their guard and inform the Committee the slightest breach of law and order in their locality, in time. The women mill workers should ask the mill authorities concerned to change their working hours for the time being from 6-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. instead of 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. In this matter the Committee is writing to the Mill-owners' Association.

We are enrolling a number of Bombay Labour Peace Volunteers and they will be always ready to help the distressed in times of need.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Unofficial Advisers To Be Called To Discuss Br. Proposals

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

Inquiries made by the "United Press" indicate that the report of the unofficial advisers in connection with the Indo-British trade negotiations will be considered by the Viceroy's Executive Council in the first week of November.

Shortly thereafter, the Government of India's despatch outlining their proposals for a new trade treaty between the two countries based generally on the advisers' report, would be sent to the Secretary of State for India for transmission to the British Board of Trade.

It is anticipated that the British Government's despatch embodying their proposals for a new treaty would simultaneously be sent from London.

The unofficial advisers would be called to New Delhi to examine the British proposals so that negotiations by post would precede the personal contact which might occur early in January next year —United Press.

BIHAR PROVINCIAL KISAN COUNCIL

PATNA, Oct. 17.

At a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Council held to-day the name of Mr Jaya Prakash Narain was recommended for the presidentship of the forthcoming All India Kisan Conference at Faizpur.

The meeting also adopted a resolution condemning the recent bomb explosions in Patna High Court and Patna Junction Railway Station.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU IN PATNA

Looks Better, Though Still Weak

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Oct. 18.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this morning from Jamshedpur. He looks better, though yet weak. He is having rest to-day.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa is expected to reach to-morrow from Wardha in connection with the Bihar Central Relief work.

Rajen Babu's Health

PATNA, Oct. 18.

From information received here it is learnt that Babu Rajendra Prasad has improved much in health due to his stay and treatment at Wardha, but he is still weak and is advised by doctors to have continued rest for some time more.

He will attend the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Committee at Benares on October 24 and proceed to Allahabad on October 28.—United Press.

Every One Had A Good Word For Him

Co-operators' Pay Tributes To Founder Of Movement: Move To Perpetuate Memory Of "Lalu Kaka"

The Co-operators of Bombay paid their homage to the memory of the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas at a meeting held at the Servants of India Society Hall, on Sunday morning.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute.

In the absence of Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. K. J. Dubásh presided.

A condolence resolution to be conveyed to the bereaved family and also a resolution urging a citizen's meeting by the Sheriff were passed at the meeting.

Mr. G. M. S. Rane, Chairman of the Institute, said that the death of Sir Lallubhai had deprived the Co-operative movement of its champion, guide and a philosopher and the poor Harijans, their benefactor. Sir Lallubhai, with the assistance of the late Mr. G. K. Deodhar, was instrumental in initiating the Debt Redemption Committee and helped in lightening the burden of debt of local Harijans.

Sir Lallubhai was ever ready to respond to any call made on his valuable time in the field of Co-operative movement which was nearer and dearer to him. He was easily accessible to any one who approached him and would receive the visitor without any reserve.

A unique feature in Sir Lallubhai's life was that he had always the honour of being first in every important co-operative organisation. Such a personality they had lost. They would ever remember his company and his smiling face.

PIONEER IN CO-OPERATION.

Mr. K. J. Dubash said that a pioneer of the Co-operative Movement in India was snatched away from them by the shadow of death.

The benefits which they were reaping under the aegis of the Co-operative Movement were the result of the labours of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.

The activities of Sir Lallubhai were varied on all of which he had left his indelible mark. He was a pioneer of the Swadeshi Movement too.

It was but meet that their deep sense of appreciation of his services should be expressed on an occasion like that. The president then read a message of condolence and appreciation from Ismail Masalawala Sahakari Mandal.

The following resolution, moved, seconded, and supported by Mr. Murdeshwar, Smti. Kantaben Khandwalla and Mr. Nagindas T. Master, was unanimously adopted all standing.

OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY.

"This meeting of the Co-operators' assembled under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, records its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Menta, Kt., C.I.E., which occurred on Wednesday, the 14th October 1936, and offers its heartfelt sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement.

Sir Lallubhai was an outstanding figure in the field of business and co-operation. His interest in the co-operative movement was as keen as in big finance and industrial enterprise with which his name is indissolubly associated. Though he represented a culture of the old Indian type, he was a staunch reformer and took a leading part in the field of social service. His leadership and valuable guidance given to the Co-operative Movement from its early stages have borne great results. His lovable and yet imposing personality have left a deep impression on those with whom he came in contact and his place, especially in the Co-operative field, is not likely to be filled up for a long time to come."

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta then moved the following resolution.

PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY

"This meeting requests the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute to arrange for the issue of an appeal to the Sheriff of Bombay, over the signatures of leaders of all shades of opinion to call a public condolence meeting of the citizens of Bombay in memory of Sir Lallubhai and authorizes Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the President of the B. P. C. Institute to draft the appeal.

"It further resolves that the Provincial Co-operative Institute be requested to start a fund to perpetuate the memory of Sir Lallubhai, the father of the Co-operative Movement"

ALL HAD A GOOD WORD

Mr. Mehta said that his public activities were well-known, especially in the Co-operative Movement, and in the Commercial field.

Everybody had a good word for the departed leader. That was remarkable.

The late Sir Lallubhai descended from a cultured family and had traditions of statesmanship behind him.

He was genial in temperament and was happy with one and all alike. His humour was always genteel. He was at home with Prince or beggar, poor or rich.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Rao Bahadur Bole associated themselves with the above resolution, which was also unanimously adopted.

The following resolution moved and seconded by Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat and Mr. Purandare was passed:

RESOLUTION.

This meeting resolves that the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to forward copies of these resolutions to:—

1. Mr. Vaikunthbhai L. Mehta, and family; 2 The All-India Co-op. Institutes' Association; 3 The Provincial Co-op. Institute, Bombay; 4 The Bombay Provincial Co-op. Bank and, 5 The Bombay Provincial Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank.

A resolution of thanks to the Chair was then moved by Mr. B. H. Bhatporia and seconded by Mr. Ruwalla. It was adopted.

Mr. Bhatporia referred to the cosmopolitanism of Sir Lallubhai which was remarked in that he hailed from an orthodox family of the Nagar community.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

THE QUARRY IS SIGHTED
9-19
NO SHOOTING, DONAVAN--- TOO MANY PEOPLE AROUND— - WE'LL SNEAK UP ON HIM!
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BUT A SIXTH SENSE WARNS MACHFIELD — SWIFTLY HE WHIPS AROUND ----
WADE AND DONAVAN!
THIS DISGUISE IS NO USE NOW— I GOT TO MOVE FAST!
BUT I MUSTN'T FORGET MY— ER— CRUTCHES!
WHY ARE THE CRUTCHES SO IMPOR— TANT?— WHAT DO THEY CONCEAL?

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